

# THE LEADER

## SATURDAY ANALYST;

A REVIEW AND RECORD OF POLITICAL, LITERARY, ARTISTIC, AND SOCIAL EVENTS.

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April 7th, 1860.

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**Crystal Palace. — An Arrangement** has been concluded with the Société des Orphéonistes de France for the visit of a large body of the Members of the Society to the Crystal Palace. The Performances will take place on the Great Orchestra in the Centre Transept, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, the 25th, 26th, and 28th June. The price of admission will be as follows:—

Sets of transferable tickets (one admission to each of the three performances) Twelve Shillings and Sixpence; Reserved Seats, Twelve Shillings and Sixpence extra; or if in the Galleries, Twenty-five Shillings.

Applications for these Seats will be received, and vouchers issued, as at the Handel Festival, from and after Tuesday, April 10th, at the Offices at the Crystal Palace, and at Exeter Hall, where also Plans of Seats may be inspected.

**Crystal Palace.—On Wednesday, May 2nd, 1860, a GREAT FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE** of Mendelssohn's *ELIJAH*, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bronze Memorial Statue of the Composer, provided by Public Subscription. The Band and Chorus will consist of nearly Three Thousand Performers; the entire Musical Arrangements being undertaken by the sacred Harmonic Society. Conductor, Mr. Costa.

The Oratorio will commence at Three o'clock. The Statue, which will be placed for the occasion on one of the upper terraces, will be unveiled at six o'clock. A great Torchlight Procession at dusk.

Prices of Tickets.—Admission Tickets (if purchased on or before 1st May) Five Shillings; by payment at the doors on the day of the Festival, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; Reserved Seats, arranged in blocks as at the Handel Festival, in the area, Five Shillings extra; or in the Corner Galleries, Half-a-Guinea extra.

Tickets will be ready for issue at 10 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the 10th April, at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, where also Plans of the Seats may be inspected.

The New Season Tickets will admit on this occasion, subject to the usual regulations. The Programme may be had at the same time, on application as above.

**Crystal Palace — Great ELIJAH PERFORMANCE** by Three Thousand Performers, on Wednesday, 2nd of May. Conductor, Mr. Costa.

Reserved Seat Tickets in blocks C, G, K, CC, GG, KK, and in the Transept Galleries, will be ready for issue to the public at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, 10th April.

For Tickets in the above Central Blocks early application is desirable.

By Order,

GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

**Crystal Palace.—Easter**

**HOLIDAYS.**—The Palace and Park will open at 9 a.m. on Easter Monday and Tuesday, from which hour trains will leave London Bridge and Finsbury in rapid succession, calling at intermediate Stations as often as necessary.

The arrangements will comprise a Vocal and Instrumental Concert, in which Mdlle. Piccolomini will sing some of her most popular songs. Mr. Patey and other artists will also take part in it. The Orchestral Band of the Company will be strengthened for the occasion, and perform at intervals. Performances on the Great Festival Organ during the day.

The Picture Gallery will re-open on Easter Monday. The whole series of Cotton Machinery will recommence working, together with the Printing Machines, Furnace Blasts, Centrifugal Pumps, and other Mechanical Illustrations in the Machinery Department.

In the Grounds the Out-door Amusements will commence for the season, comprising Boating on the Lakes, Archery, Cricket, Rifle Practice, Quoits Bowls, &c.

The Flowers in the Palace are now in great profusion and beauty.

Admission, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.

### TO HOUSE AND DECORATIVE PAINTERS. The Master, Wardens, and

COURT of the PAINTERS, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that with a view to carry out and perpetuate the original design and uses of the Guild—namely, to encourage and cultivate the Decorative Branches of the Painting Trade, it is the intention of the Court to open their Ancient Hall for the Exhibition of Specimens of Marbling, Graining, and other Works of Decorative Painting in Oil or Distemper, and also Writing. All persons carrying on the Trade of Painters or Decorators, are hereby invited to exhibit their Work, in either of the Branches named.

A Certificate of Merit, signed by competent Judges, with the Freedom of the Company, will be presented to those Artists who submit the best specimens.

Parties intending to contribute to the Exhibition must lodge a notice to that effect with the Clerk of the Company, on or before the 21st of April, and no Works can be received after the 23rd of May.

The Exhibition will commence on the 1st of June, and be continued until the 22nd.

Specimens must not exceed in dimensions 30 superficial feet, except by special permission of the Court.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Hall, No. 9, Little Trinity Lane, near Cannon Street West, City, E.C.

Master Painters and party on presenting their Card at the Hall, during the period of the Exhibition, will be admitted to view the same.

Office hours from Eleven till Three o'clock.

By Order of the Court,

P. N. TOMLINS, Clerk to the Company.  
Painters' Hall, March 16th, 1860.

### The Standard Life Assurance COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BONUS YEAR.

SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All Policies now effected will participate in the Division to be made as at 15th November next.

THE STANDARD was Established in 1825. The first Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855. The Profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated Fund.....£1,684,508 2 10

Annual Revenue.....280,231 13 5

Annual average of new Assurances effected during the last Ten years, upwards of Half a Million sterling.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the Office, daily, at Half-past One.

LONDON.....82, KING WILLIAM STREET.

EDINBURGH 3, GEORGE STREET (Head Office).

DUBLIN.....66, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

### Pelican Life Insurance

COMPANY. Established in 1797.

70, LOMBARD STREET, CITY, AND 57, CHARING CROSS, WESTMINSTER.

DIRECTORS.

Octavius E. Coope, Esq.,  
William Cotton, D.C.L.,  
F.R.S.

John Davis, Esq.,  
Jas. A. Gordon, M.D.,  
F.R.S.

Kirkman D. Hodgson,  
Esq., M.P.

Henry Lancelot Holland,  
Esq.,  
Wm. Jas. Lancaster, Esq.,  
John Lubbock, Esq.,  
F.R.S.

Benjamin Shaw, Esq.,  
Matthew Whitniz, Esq.,  
M. Wyvill Jun., Esq., M.P.

This Company offers COMPLETE SECURITY.  
MODERATE RATES of Premium with Participation in Four-fifths or 80 per cent. of the Profits.

LOW RATES without participation in Profits.  
LOANS in connection with Life Assurance, on approved Security, in sums of not less than £500.

BONUS OF 1861.

ALL POLICIES effected prior to the 1st July, 1861, on the Bonus Scale of Premium, will participate in the next division of Profits.

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary and Actuary.

### National Provident Institution, 48, Gracechurch Street, London, for Mutual Assurance on Lives, Annuities, &c. Established December, 1833.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—SAMUEL HAYTHURST LUCAS, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.  
John Bradbury, Esq.  
Thomas Castle, Esq.  
Richard Fall, Esq.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P.  
Charles Good, Esq.

PRINCIPALS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S.

Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

BANKERS—Messrs. Brown, Jackson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.  
MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1859:—

Number of new policies issued, 953.

Assuring the sum of .. £91,028 10 7

Producing an annual income of .. 16,751 5 4

Making the total annual income, after deducting £80,112, annual abatement in premium .. 283,546 5 8

Total number of policies issued, 22,536.

Amount paid in claims by the decease of members from the commencement of the institution in December, 1835 .. 919,103 10 11

Amount of accumulated fund .. 1,755,665 6 4

The effect of the successful operation of the society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time:—  
For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus

was .. .. £32,074 11 5

" 5 " 1847 " .. 36,123 9 3

" 5 " 1852 " .. 232,061 19 4

" 5 " 1857 " .. 345,094 3 11

The Directors accept surrenders of policies at any time after payment of one year's premium, and they believe that their scale for purchase is large and equitable.

The prospectus, with the last report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 98½ per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of April, are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

March, 1860. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

INSTITUTED IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A.D. 1714.

### Union Assurance Society, FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICES:

61, Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street, London; and in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg, Berlin, and Berne.

Fire Insurances falling due at Lady-day should be paid on the 25th inst., or within Fifteen days after.

Life Insurers are not subjected to any extra premium on joining Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Prospectuses and forms of proposal sent free on application to the Secretary.

WM. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

### The District Savings Bank

(Limited). 67, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.—The experience which has attended the operations of savings banks and loan societies is such as to make it evident that an extension of their principles, upon a liberal yet sound basis, will prove highly advantageous both to the proprietary and the public.

The District Savings Bank receives deposits (paid in at one time) from One Penny to Ten Pounds, the aggregate amount to be unlimited, and subject to the usual arrangements, on withdrawal, of ordinary savings banks.

JOHN SHERIDAN, Actuary.

## Law, Property, and Life

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.  
30, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.  
CAPITAL—£250,000.

### DIRECTORS.

Ralph T. Brodman, Esq., Folkestone.  
Edward Wm. Cox, Esq., 36, Russell-square.  
George Friderick Fox, Esq., Bristol.  
E. K. P. Kelsey, Esq., Salisbury.  
J. Mead, Esq., 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple.  
H. Paul, Esq., M.P., 33, Devonshire-place, Port-land-place.

Eighty per Cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured.

At the First Division of Profits in May, 1855, a bonus was declared, varying from Two to Eleven per Cent. on the amount assured, and amounting in many instances to upwards of Fifty per Cent. on the Premium paid.

At the Second Division of Profits in 1858, an EQUAL PRO RATA BONUS was declared.

The next Division of Profits in 1861.

\* Every description of Life Assurance business transacted. EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

## Loan, Discount, and Deposit

BANK. Established 1849.  
DEPOSITS received, bearing interest at from 5 to 10 per cent., withdrawable as per agreement.  
LOANS granted.  
Prospectuses, and every Information, may be obtained by letter or personal application.

EDWARD LEWIS, Manager.

145, Blackfriars-road, S.

## Money.—All persons re-

quiring ADVANCES should apply to Messrs. JOHNSON and Co., 2, Surrey-street, Strand, who obtain cash to any amount upon all kinds of securities, making no charge unless business is transacted.

## Bennett's Watches, 65 and

64, Chapside, in gold and silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from 3 to 60 guineas. Every watch skillfully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post.

Money Orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manu- factory, 65 and 64, Chapside.

## Mappin's Electro-Silver

PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumers in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the largest stock of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the WORLD, which is transmitted direct from their manu- factory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern	Double Thread	Kings' Pattern	Lilly Pattern
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks.....	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons.....	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0

### SIDE DISHES,

ELECTRO-PLATED ON HARD NICKEL SILVER suitable for Vegetables, Curries, and Entrées. Per set of 4 Dishes.

No.	£ s. d.
3678 Gadroon Oblong Pattern, Light Plating	8 8 0
5157 Beaded Edge and Handle, similar to 54013	10 15 0
1786 Ditto ditto stronger ditto	13 0 0
4012 Antique Scroll Pattern, Melon-shaped Dish	12 0 0
4013 Beaded Pattern Dish	13 4 0
By removing the Handles from the Covers, the set of four can be made to form a set of eight Dishes.	
1792 Norfolk Pattern, a very elaborate Design, with rich Scroll Border all round	17 10 0
Hot Water Dishes for above	extra 15 0 0
1797 Threaded Pattern, equally good as the Norfolk Pattern	16 12 0
Hot Water Dishes for above	extra 15 10 0

### DISH COVERS,

ELECTRO-PLATED ON HARD NICKEL SILVER. Each set contains one Cover 20 inches; one of 18 inches; and two of 14 inches each.

No.	Complete set of 4 Covers.
2750 Plain Pattern, with Scroll Handle	10 10 0
2751 Melon Pattern, French Scroll Handle, either Plain or Gadroon edge, very handsome	13 12 0
3812 Shrewsbury Pattern, with bold Beaded Edge and Handles	15 12 0
4085 Greek Ornament Pattern, matches 4875 Side Dishes	25 0 0
4894 Warwick Pattern, matches 4853 Side Dishes	23 0 0

MAPPIN BROTHERS guarantee on all their manufac- tures in Electro Silver Plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to price charged.

A Costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, may be had on application. Estimates furnished for Services of Plate for Hotels, Steam Ships, and Regi- mental Messes.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William Street, City, London, E.C.; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

## THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

MR. GYE has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public, that the Opera Season of 1860 will commence on Tuesday, April 10th, on which occasion will be performed, for the seventh time on the Italian Stage, Meyerbeer's New Grand Opera

### DINORAH.

Prospectuses, with the Terms of Subscription, full Particulars of the Engagements, Operas to be given, &c. &c., may be obtained at the Box office of the Theatre; also of Mr. Mitchell, Messrs. Ebers, Mr. Hookham, Messrs. Chappell, Mr. Bubb, Bond Street; Mr. Sams, St. James's Street; Mr. Hammond, and Messrs. Gramer and Co., Regent Street; and of Messrs. Keith and Prowse, Cheapside.

### THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)  
Last Week but Two of "The Overland Route."

Monday, April 9th, and during the week, to com- mence at Seven, with THE OVERLAND ROUTE. Characters by Messrs. C. Mathews, Compton, Buck- stone, Mrs. C. Mathews, &c.

After which, first time, a New Fairy Romance, with New Scenery by Fenton, O'Connor, &c., entitled THE PILGRIM OF LOVE.

### ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.  
On Easter Monday will be performed TOM NODDY'S SECRET. Characters by Messrs. Addison, W. Gordon, and H. Wigan; Miss Cottrell and Miss Marston.

After which, a new serio-comic drama, founded on "L'Oncle Baptiste," to be called UNCLE ZACHARY. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, W. Gordon, G. Cooke, F. Vining, H. Rivers, and Frank; Messrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Herbert.

To conclude with an original dramatic sketch, by Monagu Williams, Esq., entitled "B.B." Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, and H. Cooper; Mesdames Stephens and W. S. Emden.

Doors open at 7. Commence at half-past 7.

### ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

Sole Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTEBTON.

Directress, Miss WYNDHAM.

Nearest theatre to Chelsea and Piccadilly, the Park being open to carriages and foot-passengers all hours of the night.

Reduced Prices.—Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.  
On Easter Monday, and during the Week, A BORDER MARRIAGE.

After which, an entirely New Comedietta, by Howard Paul, Esq., entitled A CHANGE OF SYSTEM.

To be followed by an entirely New and Gorgeous Burlesque, by Leicester Buckingham, Esq., entitled LUCREZIA BORGIA, AT HOME AND ALL ABOARD. Supported by Mesdames Wyndham, Clara Scott, Cecilia Rouse, Maskell, Miss Clara Morgan (of the Royal English Opera), a numerous Corps de Ballet, and Mr. Charles Young.

To conclude with No. FORTY-NINE.  
Box-office open from 11 to 5 daily. Commence at 7.

### MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Farewell Season at St. James's Hall, in their brilliant Comic and Musical Entertainment, which will be given every Evening next Week, and on Tuesday and Saturday Mornings at Three. Mr. Howard Paul in three New Songs—"The Man Who Knows Everybody," "When George the Third was King," and a burlesque sere- nade, "Tick-a-tick-a-ti!" The "Living Photo- graph" of Mr. Sims Reeves in "Geraldine" and "Fra Foco." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight; carriages at Ten. Places may be secured at Austin's West-end Box-office, 28, Picca- dilly.

### CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL,

KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.

### FAREWELL SEASON.

In London. Every Evening, at Eight; and every SATURDAY Morning, at Three o'clock. Tickets and Places may be secured at the Hall, from Eleven till Three, and at Mr. Austin's West-end Box-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. W. RAYNOR; Secretary, H. MON- TAGUE.

### EASTER HOLIDAYS.

## The South Kensington

MUSEUM, with the Pictures presented by Mr. Sheepshanks, the Pictures of the National Gallery British School (by authority of the Director and Trustees), and the Art Schools for Male Students

WILL BE OPEN FREE

Every Morning and Evening from the 9th to the 14th of April, inclusive. Hours, daytime from 10 till 5. Evening, from 7 till 10.

By Order of the Committee of Council on Education.

## French Exhibition, 120,

FALL MALL.—The Seventh Annual Exhibi- tion of Pictures, the Contributions of ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH AND FLEMISH SCHOOLS, is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, Sixpence. Open from Nine till Six, daily.

## Fenders, Stoves, Fire-irons,

and CHIMNEY PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They con- tain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be ap- proached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exactness of workmanship. Bright stores, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, £3 15s. to £33 10s.; bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to £5 12s.; steel fenders, £3 15s. to £11; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from £2 15s. to £19; chimney pieces, from £1 8s. to £80; fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to £4 4s. The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearthplates.

## Dish Covers and Hot Water

Dishes, in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherché patterns, are ON SHOW, at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S. Tin dish covers, 7s. 6d. the set of six; block tin, 12s. 3d. to 27s. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 3s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. the set; Britannia metal, with or without silver plated handles, £3 11s. to £6 8s. the set; Sheffield plated, £10 to £16 10s. the set; block tin hot water dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Brit- annia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electro-plated on nickel, full size £11 11s.

## William S. Burton's Gene-

ral Furnishing Ironmongery Catalogue may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford street W., 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.—Established 1820.

### THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

## Teas and Coffees in Eng-

land are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & Co., Tea Merchants, 8, King William Street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s. and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s. 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway station or market town in England. A price current free. Sugars at market prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

### NOTICE.

## The Genuine and Original

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK bears the Address on the Label,

28, LONG LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD, CITY.

### FIRE, THIEVES, FIRE.

## Second-hand Fireproof

Safes, the most extensive assortment by Milner and other eminent Makers, at half the price of new. Dimensions, 24 in. high, 18 in. wide, and 16 in. deep, £3 10s. At C. GRIFFITHS', 33, Old Change, St. Paul's, E.C. Wanted, Second-hand Safes by Milner, Chubb, Marr, or Mordan.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen possessed of Tann's Safes need not apply.

## Spiced Breakfast Tongues,

7½d. each, or 3s. 6d. per half dozen. Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 7½d. and 9½d. per lb. Osborne's Fast- smoked Breakfast Bacon, 7½d. per lb. by the half side. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this estab- lishment on all first-class provisions. Packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, OSBORNE HOUSE, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

## The Cheapest Wines in Eng-

LAND, at Reduced Duty.

FRENCH PORT, 22s. and 24s. per dozen.  
CLARET, 24s., 30s., 36s. per dozen.  
SHERRY, 21s., 24s., 28s., 32s. per dozen.  
PORT, 24s., 28s., 33s. per dozen.  
CHAMPAGNE (very superior), 36s. per dozen.  
FINEST SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS, 30s. per case.  
FINE COGNAC BRANDY, 22s. per gallon.  
NONPAREIL BRANDY, 15s. per gallon.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits, 112, Bishopsgate Street Within, City.

### HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.

## Notice of Injunction.—

The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM LAZENBY, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1858."—6, Edward-street, Portman-square, London.



## CONFLICTS AND COMPROMISES IN THE CABINET.

WHEN the present Administration was formed it was said to be one which, though it contained much mettle and spirit, could not be run away with. This was its great merit in the eyes of the Court. The terror entertained at the Palace of an uncontrolled ascendancy in the Cabinet, on the part of either Lord PALMERSTON, Lord J. RUSSELL, or Mr. GLADSTONE, was profound. They had each and all of them given utterance to opinions on foreign affairs at variance with dynastic hopes, of repression and reaction. The two latter had committed themselves irrevocably to the principle that the Italians should be left to choose their own rulers, be they whosoever they might; and if Lord PALMERSTON had of late years been less demonstrative on this head than formerly, he had gone further than any other English statesman in his professions of friendship towards the Emperor of the FRENCH. Upon the fall, therefore, of Lord DERBY's administration, instead of sending for any of the men whose ability and character pointed them out pre-eminently above other politicians as qualified to guide the counsels of the State, the QUEEN was persuaded to commission Earl GRANVILLE, one of the safest and smoothest third-rate men acceptable at Windsor, to form a Government. The attempt luckily failed at the very outset; and then, as the least of evils, Lord PALMERSTON was intrusted with the task. He was soon made to understand, however, that unless he consented to have his Cabinet packed with men of the Palace, he had practically no chance of becoming a second time Premier.

At seventy-five an ambitious man has not time to stickle about points of nicety in such matters. The veteran Viscount agreed to all that was exacted from him, and he had even consented to replace Lord CLARENDON in the Foreign-office, when Lord JOHN interposed a peremptory veto, and undertook that department himself. The Court shuddered, but succumbed in that particular, consoling itself with the belief that a majority of the Cabinet would be always able and ready to check and control the SECRETARY OF STATE, should he propose to do or say anything too liberal or too national in its spirit and tendency.

How far these anticipations have been disappointed during the last ten months we are not now about to inquire. It is enough for our present purpose to note that, so long as the three leading statesmen we have above referred to were understood to remain in accord regarding foreign policy, their counsels prevailed, and their courtier colleagues ventured not to resist. How long this passive attitude will be observed, if differences should arise between the distinguished individuals in question, time only can tell. But we must confess that we should not be surprised if the events that have recently taken place abroad, and the mode in which they have been dealt with by our Government, should lead, ere long, to a disruption of certain bonds that now unite together these eminent public men. It would, in point of fact, be affectation to deny that the language held by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in Parliament towards the French Emperor with respect to the annexation of Savoy is openly repudiated by other members of the Cabinet. Mr. GLADSTONE especially is said to object to the utterance of any sentiment that is calculated to weaken, as he thinks, the intimate alliance with France. His reputation as a politician and as a financier are so closely affected by this consideration, that we can hardly be astonished at the excessive susceptibility he evinces on the subject. The fulfilment of all his prophecies and the realization of all his estimates depend on the preservation of peace—peace at any price. He is, therefore, easily disturbed by the declaration of the FOREIGN SECRETARY, that the conduct of the Ally, for the sake of whose friendship we have just been making so many sacrifices of revenue, and risking so much financially next year, has suddenly caused us deep dissatisfaction and distrust, and that, in consequence thereof, we mean to draw closer to other continental Powers. The utterance of such sentiments has been unmistakably approved by the country at large; but it has gone far to dissolve the dream of financial wonder-working, in which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has for some time dwelt; and he is too sensitive, too earnest, and too self-reliant a man to stifle his feelings and opinions on the occasion.

The Palace party in the Government this time back Lord JOHN, not because they sympathize with his general disposition in foreign affairs, but because they are Bourbonists in feeling, and prefer alliances with the old Legitimist courts of the Continent to the *entente cordiale* with Imperial France. The answer of our Government to M. THOUVENEL's despatch respecting Savoy was very different as originally framed, from that ultimately sent. When the original draft was submitted to the Cabinet, warm and protracted discussion arose as to its terms. Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. GIBSON, as may be readily believed, objected to our undertaking to lecture or to scold,

where we had neither authority to impose rules nor power to punish contumacy. They argued, no doubt, plausibly and well, that if Great Britain had no intention of interfering resentfully on behalf of Switzerland or Savoy, it was foolish and wrong to lay her flag in the mire, for Bonapartist aggression to step safely on. On the other hand, we can imagine the sort of argument resorted to by those who wish to seize opportunities for snubbing LOUIS NAPOLEON, and for loosening the bonds that have hitherto held together the Western Powers. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is probably influenced more by the desire to express clearly and vigorously the predominant feeling of Parliament and of the nation, than by any sympathy with dynastic prejudices against the Elect of Seven Millions on the one hand, or upon the other by any exaggerated fear of the consequences of a misunderstanding with France. We believe him to be sincere in saying that he wishes heartily to preserve the alliance; but he understands well, that that can only be done by allowing free expression to the national sentiment whenever France shall take a course which public opinion in this country disapproves. It was the fearless adoption of this line of policy that saved us from an open rupture in the affair of the Conspiracy Bill; and we do not question that a similar course on the present occasion will eventually prove the wisest and the best. The reply to M. THOUVENEL must be read, meantime, as a compromise between conflicting views in the Cabinet. Its terms, we believe, were ultimately settled by the experienced pen of the Premier, who has had in this and other instances to assume, *virtute officii*, the duty and responsibility of grand arbiter between his dissentient colleagues. The recess will scarcely prove a holiday to Ministers; for in the brief interval that is to elapse between the adjournment of the two Houses and their reassembling, they will have to deliberate and to decide on several questions of moment, about which they have hitherto been only able to agree by deferring them from day to day. One of the most important of these is the production of the Report of the Commission appointed last year to inquire into the necessity of Coast Fortifications, and the recommendation to Parliament of measures suggested therein. If we are not mistaken, the SECRETARY for WAR is all for laying the Report upon the table forthwith, and calling on the Legislature to sanction a large expenditure on works of national defence; while the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resolutely protests against a course which would leave him open to the taunt of prematurity in the production of his Budget. The Report has been long since ready for presentation, but it has been kept back on various technical pretexts until after Easter. When Parliament meets again, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT will find it difficult any longer to withhold it from the public gaze.

## AN OUTLOOK ABROAD.

THE misfortunes of monarchs have sometimes invited the sympathy of mankind, but there is no object more deserving of contempt than a sovereign who has lost his place through misconduct, and who, instead of humbly kissing the rod with which he has been righteously chastised, wears earth and heaven with importunate and impious appeals. In this ignominious position the Emperor of AUSTRIA, the POPE, and the Duke of MODENA have thought proper to place themselves; and, instead of the worthy triad sitting in sackcloth and ashes, confessing and bewailing their manifold sins and iniquities, and expressing gratitude that their power of working evil has been reduced within narrower limits, they behave like incorrigible mendicants, clamouring for pity they never showed, and for charitable help that would be prostituted in their behalf. Austria appeals to Europe to protect the reversion she claims of the bodies and souls of the Tuscans and inhabitants of the two Duchies; the Pope furbishes up the theatrical thunderbolts of the Vatican, and propels his pop-gun pellets at men who, daring to be free, will dare also to laugh at the silly exhibition of imbecility and rage; and the little Duke of MODENA struts about the world's stage, endeavouring to attract attention by the undignified grimaces of a penny-theatre king. There is something irresistibly ludicrous in the "We, Francis the Fifth, Archduke of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary and of Bohemia, by the Grace of God Duke of Modena, &c., &c.," and to hear the talk about how this great "We" concentrated "our forces," "retired with the greater part of our troops," and did other wonderful things, all ending in a "solemn declaration," protesting against universal suffrage as a principle which would "attack the existence of every European monarchy." While the representatives of worn-out Governments and dying superstitions thus make their appeal to doctrines utterly incompatible with human right, the patriot King of Sardinia, representing the spirit of the times, addresses what we may now consider the Italian Parliament, in manly strains, and calls upon

them to maintain unity in harmony with "the progressive administrative liberty of the provinces and communes." While the irate and discomfited despots are sunk in selfish schemes, VICTOR EMMANUEL calls for "a noble co-operation, in order to obtain our principal object—the welfare of the people and the greatness of the country—which is no more the Italy of the Romans, nor that of the middle ages: it must no more be left a field open to foreign ambition, but it must, on the contrary, be the Italy of the Italians." Nothing is so bitter as truth to the falsehearted; and if FRANCIS JOSEPH should leave his formalities and debaucheries for a few moments to read these words, they must be gall and wormwood to his soul. He dare not call upon his subjects to make their country the "Austria of the Austrians," for all his energies and all his crimes have been directed to prevent their doing anything of the kind, and to keep it the Austria of the HAPSBURGs is the only wish which the Jesuits have allowed to grow in his narrow heart and mind. In these novel documents, we have the old system confronted fairly with the new, and on neither side can the opponents rest upon their arms. VICTOR EMMANUEL cannot pause until he has rescued all Italy, or perished in the attempt. FRANCIS JOSEPH, with the Pope in one pocket and the expelled Dukes in the other, cannot rest until he has extirpated the spirit of resistance and liberty, or seen his evil power, and perhaps his dynasty, extinguished in the attempt.

It is this certainty of collision, whatever may be the precise form it will take, that justifies popular anxiety concerning the designs of France. As we predicted, the Swiss difficulty seems likely to be arranged to the satisfaction of Europe; but no explanations of M. THOUVENEL can efface the impression which has been produced by the doctrine of geographical boundaries which the Empire deliberately put forth. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has done his duty in exerting the influence of England on behalf of the Swiss, and he has assuredly not overstepped it in plainly telling France what must be the consequences of asserting an alarming doctrine. Few State papers have spoken so clearly as that in which his lordship remarks, "that a demand for a cession of a neighbour's territory, made by a state so powerful as France, and whose former and not very remote policy brought countless calamities upon Europe, cannot well fail to give umbrage to every state interested in the balance of power, and in the maintenance of the general peace. Nor can that umbrage be diminished by the grounds on which the claim is founded, because if a great military power like France is to demand the territory of a neighbour upon its own theory of what constitutes geographically its own system of defence, it is evident that no state could be secure from the aggressions of a more powerful neighbour; that might, and not right, would henceforward be the rule to determine territorial possession, and that the integrity and independence of the smaller states of Europe would be placed in perpetual jeopardy."

Thus Lord JOHN RUSSELL has told the truth to France; but has he dared, or has the Court permitted him, to tell the truth to Germany? Has he told the three dozen little princes, that the divisions of their country tempted and enabled the first NAPOLEON to overrun it, and that the divisions now existing, although far less numerous, are entirely incompatible with strength, and may tempt the nephew to imitate what the uncle did? Has he told Prussia that the refusal on the part of its rulers to recognise popular principles exposed Germany to the disasters of war with revolutionary and imperial France, and that by refusing, as the Prussian Court has recently done, to recognise the right of a nation to dismiss bad sovereigns and choose better in their stead, the moral influence of Germany is weakened, and that step taken which is most likely to lead to defeat if a fresh collision should arise? Has his Lordship told all the potentates concerned that England has had enough of fighting for despots in the name of liberty, and that the tax-gatherer reminds her of this folly by collecting twenty-six millions a-year to pay the debts incurred for that mischievous purpose? The organs of the Tory party boast that the alliance with France is at an end, but we much mistake the spirit of the people if they will agree to lavish life and treasure to enable any other despotism to prevail against that which has enthroned itself in Paris, and which dominates Europe simply because Europe is politically unsound. There is nothing more vain than to endeavour to withstand the natural course of events, and no friend of Germany should wish to see her strong until she comes before the world as the representative of true ideas. It may often happen that France may be the wrong-headed or the unvarnished representative of progressive principles; but the Empire, with all its defects, is part of revolutionary France, and cannot, for its own safety, be as bad as governments founded upon the exploded doctrine of the "Divine right of kings."

By way of adding to the already numerous complications,

Carlism has reappeared in Spain, apparently attempting to league itself with democratic principles, for the purpose of betraying them. This event may remind us of our past folly in the way of intervention. The dynasty we opposed was bad, and that which we set up has proved incorrigibly profligate and corrupt.

The European atmosphere is charged with electricity; the balance of forces has been disturbed; the flash and the thunder-peal are very likely to be seen and heard. Let us secure our own safety by erecting good conductors. Our neighbours can see the pattern, and imitate it if they like. If they will not do this, it will not be our fault if, when the storm comes, their roof-tree falls.

#### THE BUSINESS OF PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons is beginning to get weary of its servitude to the irresponsible minority, who for some time have been encroaching more and more on its time and patience.

The House has resembled an industrious but defenceless country lying between a range of irregular hills and a fortified town. At stated intervals the regular garrison marches forth, occupies the roadways, pre-occupies all attention, causes all other pursuits to be suspended, and dictates such contributions as it declares to be indispensable for the public weal. The frugal and well-meaning community loyally acquiesce, listen respectfully, and pay without murmuring, expecting in return that during the rest of the week they will be allowed to look after the manifold interests and diversified concerns they have at heart and in hand. But from the hills there come down upon them incessantly those parliamentary guerillas, who are armed with all manner of winged darts, poisoned arrows, and explosive projectiles; and who, following no common standard, are capable of being bound by no compact, treaty, or covenant of peace. Every man of them does what seemeth him good in his own eyes, or rather what seemeth him bad, for his undisguised aim is to make himself troublesome, by stopping some useful work that is going on, either on the part of Government, or on that of independent and useful legislation. Day after day uttereth speech, and night after night showeth knowledge; but the speech of the *Frondeurs* of Westminster is sure to be upon some other question than that which is regularly before the House; and as for the knowledge ostentatiously shown, it is sure to be of the utterly useless, because irrelevant, kind. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Mr. BENTINCK, Mr. HORSMAN, Mr. EDWIN JAMES, and Mr. POPE HENNESSY seem to be rivals for the first place in this school of legislative scandal. Anything more disreputable or absurd than the *omnium gatherum* talk that has of late become usual on Fridays it is impossible to conceive. With hardly an exception, it may be truly said that the sole result of the speeches made on these occasions has been one of a mischievous character. Somebody has been attacked or insulted, aroused or worried, stung or beguiled into self-defence, to the infinite waste of public time and the obstruction of public business. Indeed, it is hardly denied that these latter results have, with many of the brawlers, been the main object in view. Opposition is so divided and disorganised that no concerted action can be taken with a view to provoke a general engagement. Clouds of skirmishers are, therefore, thrown out to conceal the disarray, and to thwart the onward progress of the Ministerialists. On the other side, the loquacious gentlemen below the gangway, for whose talents no adequate use has been found by their former leaders, can devise no better way of reminding those ungrateful men of their troublesome existence than by abusing the forms of Parliament as frequently and as variously as possible, and by raising discussions without the responsibility of bringing any definite question to issue.

An exquisite specimen of what we allude to took place on Tuesday evening last. On the motion that the House do adjourn for the holidays, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON put some very legitimate questions to the Government respecting the franchise returns that are relied on as the basis of the Reform Bill. An explanatory reply having been given by the PRESIDENT of the POOR LAW BOARD, and supplemental information having been promised after Easter, a due sense of decorum would have let the subject drop. But as well might a richly-laden caravan expect to escape the hordes of the desert. Here was no end of mischief to be done on the easiest terms. Tories who avow their wish to upset the Reform Bill, and Radicals who profess themselves impatient at its delay, rushed pell mell into the general altercation, flinging about them right and left all manner of random surmises and assertions calculated to set people by the ears. Several of these were taken in hand and dealt with summarily by Sir GEORGE LEWIS, who is one of the few men that seems always to preserve his equanimity, and consequently his efficiency, in the midst of a general *melée* of this sort. The general



scope of the preposterous allegations recklessly made regarding the new franchise, was, that instead of 203,000 additional borough voters, the £6 suffrage would admit 800,000; others said 400,000; and Mr. EDWIN JAMES outbid all his competitors by talking of 500,000. It is almost unnecessary to reiterate the explicit contradiction given to each and all of these statements. As the HOME SECRETARY sarcastically observed, the assertions and arguments brought forward by the would-be panic-mongers only prove that they have not taken the trouble to understand the facts or figures about which they talk. The Bill, as introduced by ministers, founds the suffrage upon a given amount of annual value; but it also requires occupation, residence, and personal rating to the relief of the poor. By these tests the occupiers of all tenements, no matter what their value, who do not permanently reside, and whose names are not found upon the rate book, will be excluded from the borough franchise. The returns do not, therefore, profess to include them. They would be false and deceptive if they did. Nevertheless, a shout is raised that they are unreliable, because all the persons whom it is not intended to enfranchise are not included in the estimated constituencies; and the member for Marylebone seriously tries to make the unlearned believe that all the poor people who pay two-and-sixpence a week in London and elsewhere for houses, or separate portions of houses, will be enfranchised under the Bill; their landlords, who now compound for the rates, being regarded in point of law as the agents of these weekly occupiers! Whether it would be right so to deal with them is a totally different question; but nothing is more certain under the sun than that there is not the shadow of a pretence for saying that they are so dealt with by the Government Bill.

#### THE REVENUE.—NATIONAL PROGRESS.

THOUGH the financial year is now coeval with the common year, the March quarter, being always the period for the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to present his accounts to Parliament, is the most interesting portion of it. The full account is now published, and we see with no surprise but much satisfaction, as an evidence of our continual progress, that the revenue for the year is no less than £71,089,669, or £511,669 more than the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER estimated it at on the 10th ult.—£70,578,000. And from his estimate, too, is to be deducted the decline in the customs' revenue for the quarter in consequence of the reductions made in the customs' duties by his Budget, which he estimated at £640,000. As a specimen of its effects, we may mention that in February, 1860, the wine entered for consumption was only 161,924 gallons, against 604,762 in February, 1859, and 503,365 in February, 1858. So of the silk manufactures of Europe, there was entered for consumption in February, 1860, only 4,271 lbs., against 96,787 lbs. in February, 1859. Accordingly, the Customs' revenue in the quarter ended March 31, 1860, is £5,550,618, against £5,914,295 in the corresponding quarter of 1859, or £363,677 less. As it was greater in every other quarter of 1859-60 than of 1858-59, we may assume that the Customs' revenue has actually suffered in the quarter at least to the extent estimated by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, from the alterations proposed by him in the Customs' duties. The decline is not the consequence of any falling off in consumption, but of the remission of duties.

Notwithstanding the loss, the revenue for the quarter is upwards of £5,000,000 more than the revenue for the corresponding quarter of 1859. The bulk of this increase, we scarcely need inform our readers, as they have felt the heavy hand of the tax-gatherer, is due to the property and income tax, which yielded £3,519,000 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1859. In the year this tax yields £9,596,106, against £6,683,587 in the previous year. More than the whole gain in the year therefore accrues in the last quarter, and the total yield of the tax is actually £298,000 less than the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER's estimate. He calculated the Excise at £19,724,000; it is £20,361,000—the chief increase being derived from malt, which was in part due to certain differences in the barley harvests. The Stamps yield £43,000 more than he expected. The post-office and the assessed taxes also each surpass his calculations. The total result is, as we have said, a revenue of £71,089,669, being £511,669 more than he expected, and £5,612,386 more than the revenue of last year—£65,477,283. Let us place these figures, to make them more impressive, and show how the wants and the waste of the Government increase with its means, in a tabular form before our readers:—

#### Revenue of the Year ended March 31.

Calculated by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER for 1860, without deducting losses by Customs' alterations . . . . . £70,578,000

Actual revenue, after deducting those losses of 1860 . . . . . £71,089,669

Income above his calculation . . . . . £511,669  
Actual revenue of 1859 . . . . . £65,477,283

Less than the revenue of 1860 . . . . . £5,612,386

This increase of revenue from old sources is most satisfactory, but the increase of expense which it indicates is most disheartening and offensive. It is satisfactory not because it gives the Government so much more to expend, but because it testifies to the continued progress and prosperity of the nation. At this we rejoice, at this every patriot will rejoice, for power increases with prosperity, and enables the nation, by using it well, to ensure perfect security; but we do not rejoice at it, and no patriot should rejoice at it, because the pecuniary resources of the Government are increased, for they are taken from the resources of the people, and are notoriously wasted, while, if left with the people, they would be carefully and wisely used. It is customary, indeed, and especially amongst functionaries, to attribute the prosperity of the nation to the action of the Government, and for the Government to claim, therefore, and take the lion's share of our increasing wealth. Between 1842 and 1859-60, as we pointed out on the 25th of February last, by Mr. GLADSTONE's own figures, the wealth of the country increased at the rate of thirty per cent., while the optional expenditure of the Government, that is, expenditure exclusive of the debt, in the same interval, increased seventy per cent., or more than twice as fast as the national wealth. It is high time that this claim of the Government to be so largely remunerated for its services should be inquired into, particularly as we find it made the ground for increasing the taxation of the inhabitants of India. Notoriously we have subdued and appropriated that country—have ruled it, perhaps, somewhat better than the conquerors who had previously subdued and appropriated it; but it shocks all common sense to hear it avowed there and repeated here, that the growing prosperity of the people justifies still further taxing and oppressing them.

The increase of society in wealth is the natural result of industrious exertions. It is the natural reward of individual skill and labour; and for officials to found on it a claim to tax or plunder people either in Hindostan or Britain, is to mock our reason while they take away our property. The French have prospered since 1842, though not equal to us. Our free trade has promoted their prosperity; the trade between the two countries, since 1854, has increased fifty-five per cent. Paris has been wonderfully improved of late years; railways, within the last twenty, have contributed to the prosperity of France, but nobody dreams of saying that this progress was due to the exertions of the shabby government of LOUIS-PHILIPPE, the convulsionary governments of 1848, or the despotism of LOUIS NAPOLEON. So the United States have made great progress ever since America was peopled from Europe; but no person, we believe, thinks that the Government which they discarded—and prospered all the more for discarding it—or the Government which was established in its place, and has now become notorious as a source of corruption, waste, and dissension, is the cause of this prosperity. It is high time, therefore, unless we are resolved to be for ever duped as well as plundered, that we should look a little closely into the claims of officials to have the lion's share of the national wealth, because, as they assert, its growth is due to their fostering care.

The increase of wealth, as indicated by the increase in the customs' and excise revenue, is an index to increased consumption, which the Government, instead of promoting, checks, as much as the people will bear, by taxation. The population is rapidly and continually increasing. In England and Wales, it was 16,124,000 in 1842; 19,523,000 in 1858; and now, somewhere about 20,000,000. The increase, wholly due to natural causes, and not promoted by any action of the Government, carries with it that increased consumption by which the Government is enriched, and in which the officials who handle the wealth very naturally exult. To enable the increasing multitude to consume, industry must increase in proportion. An increasing quantity of wealth is continually created; but the Government, far from promoting and facilitating industry, hampers it and cramps it by a multitude of excise customs and license regulations. It has been convicted—it has convicted itself—of having, from ignorance, done a great deal of unnecessary wrong by such regulations; yet, at this very moment, by the mouth of Mr. GLADSTONE, while it is collecting this increasing and enormous revenue, it proposes to inflict several additional petty restrictions on industry to raise a paltry sum of £230,000. It seems absolutely unteachable and incorrigible; and continues, by regulations contrary to all experience, to prevent the increase of wealth, while it exacts an ever-increasing

proportion of our substance on the false plea of promoting the increase.

To have more wealth as population increases, there must also be more skill; and there is no general fact more certain than that an increase of population is always accompanied by a further division of labour, and an increase of skill. We have all learned lately from facts, contrary to the teaching of MALTHUS, RICARDO, and their followers, that, in consequence of skill increasing with population, all kinds of commodities, including raw materials, and including food, are obtained, whenever and wherever Government stands out of the way of industry, by a diminishing quantity of labour. Never in our history was corn so continuously cheap through a long period as since 1842; and never was the cost of clothing and all other things so small as at present, notwithstanding the enormous imposts, and still-continued restrictions and exactions of Government. A short time ago, a discovery was made that some £40,000,000 of the national income was enjoyed by millowners and landowners of Lancashire, and a shout of indignation was set up by our loudest shouter, as if that wealth was filched from the rest of the world. The plain fact, however, is that the people there, by their wonderful industry and skill, perform many useful services, for which the rest of the world willingly pays. They supply it with ingenious machinery and cheap clothing, and are by the general competition barely remunerated for their labour and ingenuity.

These improvements accompany increasing population, and as long experience teaches us that there is harmony in all the works of nature, we have good reason to suppose that the increasing multitude would not be ready to pick each other's pockets or cut each other's throats, while they are actually intent on helping and serving each other, unless Government prevented them. Yet on this pretext Government taxes them, and persists in taking more and more, year by year, of their substance. The industrious men of Lancashire and other places perform improved services for one another, at a less cost year by year; the services of the Government, on the contrary, grow worse and worse, as we all know, year by year, while the officials demand more, and receive more, year by year, as the comparison of the revenue for 1860 with the revenue of past years proves. Like Mr. WILSON, they assume that the prosperity of their customers or clients is the proof of their own efficiency, and insist on being paid, not according to what they do, but according to what their customers do for themselves. This is obviously an error and a wrong; and, while we recognise with great satisfaction the increase of the revenue as a proof of the progress and prosperity of the multitude, we deny that such an immense sum as £71,000,000 a-year is fairly earned and honestly appropriated by the Government.

#### THE TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

THE *Madrid Gazette*, of March 29, publishes the terms of the treaty between the Moorish Moslems and the Spanish Crusaders. Morocco is to cede to Spain the whole territory from the sea to the hollow road of Anghera, and also a certain portion of the territory at Santa Cruz. The Convention of 1859, concerning Melilla, El Penon, and Alhucemas, is to be ratified. Tetuan is to be retained by Spain till the Moors have paid the injured Castilians twenty millions of piastres. A commercial treaty is also mentioned, in which Spain is to be considered the most favoured nation, and to enjoy special privileges. Spanish ministers and ambassadors are to be received at Fez; and, lastly, the Spaniards are to be allowed—ever after the 25th of April, when the treaty is to be signed at Tetuan—to expend their residue cartridges and surplus bullets on the mosquito swarms of implacable Kabyles.

We must confess that Spain has carried herself better in this war than we could have expected; or rather the Moors have borne themselves worse. We had great faith in the Parthian clouds of savage cavalry, and relied on a more confident and disciplined resistance to an unjust invasion. We had expected that the Spaniards' march would have begun with bee-hives, and ended in the lions' den. We had expected that the Moors would have swarmed down on the invaders till half Africa was empty, ere Spain had been allowed to encroach on the dominions of the waning Crescent. Providence has permitted it to be otherwise. Perhaps the Moors, owing to their scanty means of information, too much despised the preparations of their tardy enemy. Perhaps it was found difficult, after a long peace, to unite the forces of the jealous chiefs. Perhaps, disdaining their desert seaboard, the Moors were hoping to decoy the bragging enemy to certain destruction in the interior of the country. Be it as it may, the Moors allow themselves defeated, and bend their shaven heads before the Spanish tents. After some gallant though rather fitful fighting, the turbaned men, content with

inflicting great losses on the Spaniards, pray for peace. The result of the war, we are afraid, however, has been, after all, but small even to Spain. As to the Christian world at large, it has gained nothing. What does Spain gain? So many thousand piastres—if they are ever paid—and a strip of land opposite the Canary Islands; commercial privileges which she has too little trade to benefit by.

Nor must we forget the important advantage that a Spanish ambassador and two or three missionaries are to be allowed to go and be put to death at Fez. Tetuan is to be again surrendered when the piastres are paid, and all things will return to their original condition, as they were before the war was begun. The bullets have plumped into skulls, and have perforated *occiputs*, and have drilled jawbones, and carried away eyes and tongues and arms and toes, all to no purpose but the amusement of the Great Black Prince of Mischief, who rejoices and chuckles at all human follies. Under aloe clumps and beneath palm trees and behind rocks the dead men rest, the victims of intolerance fighting for toleration; the hecatombs of Christianity warring to spread its creed. Some thousands of Spanish youths sown over the African sand shore, and for what? To win a strip of land opposite the Canary Islands for a nation who cannot cultivate its own country—to win some piastres to pay for a war that never should have been levied—to procure commercial privileges for a nation without commerce; and to be allowed to send missionaries to Fez, where their lives will not be worth an hour's purchase, and where they will convert no one, unless it may be the slaves they buy for that honourable purpose.

The one permanent result of the war has been the dukedom conferred on O'DONNELL. The shot, the shells, the rifles, the horses, the asses, all will return to Spain, and be as they were before; the cities will again become Moorish, the crescent will again toss its horns, but the dukedom and its income will remain. Spain may not benefit, but O'DONNELL will.

One great advantage the world might have gained from this purposeless war—and that the Spaniards have not thought of—was the destruction of the Rif pirates, those inhuman murderers of shipwrecked men. To strike on that inhospitable coast is all but certain death to the unhappy sailor, whatever be his country. Those savage mountaineers look upon wrecks as Godsend, and all living creatures that are washed ashore as intrusive enemies. As robbers, they put to death the survivors that they may share their property; as Mohammedans of extreme fanaticism, they slay them as haters of the Prophet and the Law. To have burnt out these enemies of mankind would have been a blessing to the world. But this the Spaniards did not do; the evil remains as it was.

The Earl of CAERNARVON drew the attention of the House the other day, judiciously enough, to the injury England must experience if the Spanish conquests on the African shore become permanent acquisitions of the Spanish crown. His remarks did little more than recapitulate what we hinted some time since. Spain has accused us of interfering secretly in this war, because she knows our good wishes go with the Moors. Our commerce with Morocco is now thriving; but when Spain holds the north coast, from Tetuan to Tangiers, and the Atlantic side is as well under her rule, Morocco will have no trade but what Spain chooses; she will be able to trade only when and where Spain chooses. Our trade will soon dwindle, or cease altogether when fettered through a Spanish medium.

But a still more serious thing is the fact that, in case of a war with Spain, we could no longer hope to obtain provisions from the coast of Morocco, that has hitherto been always open to us. Gibraltar, with all its helmets of proof and its thousand bristling guns, would die of inanition like a starved-out giant. The great hands would be powerless, the great arms nerveless, and the poor despised dwarf, so long spurned and despised, would soon lop off his lean head, and give him to the vultures.

There are hints that France has encouraged Spain in this war for this very purpose. Her bombardment of Tangier sufficiently showed which way her inclination tended. A time may come when the neglected Moors may be again our good friends, as they have been so often before. Can we wonder that Spain should look at our neutrality with suspicion? As the French never forget Waterloo, so the Spaniard never forgets Gibraltar. It is the constant thorn in their side, the constant *bête noire* of their eyes, the perpetual nightmare of their political dreams. They will let Carthage rot, and the Vega be barren, but they cannot bear that Gibraltar should bridle the sea that washes Spain—their pride and their religion both cry out against it. France whispers them on to angry protests and vindictive mutterings; sure friend of ours she will never be while the redcoats pace about that fire-proof bulwark. We have fought before this for Malta, we may some day have to fight for Gibraltar, for the miserable successes of this petty war have



given the Spaniards a swaggering confidence in their own strength.

Small successes in war are as dangerous as small winnings are to a young gambler. They often lead on to great disasters and final ruin. Spain has done reasonably well in this foray on African ground—has won some yards of sea-sand, and obtained some bags of piastres in return for the men she has buried in the Moorish land. Her garrisons at Melilla and her convicts at Ceuta may now, for the present, stroll beyond the walls without being shot down by Moorish matchlocks. For a few months she will enjoy the privilege of dealing for Moorish slippers and shell necklaces at her own prices. She may stand on the shores of the Atlantic, and clap her wings and crow till they hear it in the Canary Islands; but woe to her if these small successes tempt her to further aggressions; her march to Fez may prove more dangerous than that safe alongshore on to Tetuan. The next time the Moors may gather in numbers thick as the locust clouds, and numerous as the flies round a dead camel. Hunger and thirst, those two great generals, may lead them on, and cohorts of ferals wait in ambush for the invader. The Spanish transport may be lost by tempest, their provisions plundered, their horses slain, their guns taken; while inner Africa, rousing like the wild beasts in a jungle on fire, may gather darker and darker around their march: a common danger makes a nation feel that in unity is common safety. The Moors may then exact from their captives the three hundred years' rent of the Alhambra that is owing them.

Seriously, in conclusion, we say, that if Spain is wise she will be content with her small triumph, and hang up again quietly her blooded arms in her crank arsenals. The Moors are the only people she is fit to cope with; and had they been united, even the Moors would have been too much for her. With great loss of men she has won from them a bucket or two full of piastres, and some strips of sea shore. Let her be thankful and humble; the victory is no great thing, and she has bled freely to win, even so much sand. Her difficulty now begins in holding it, and in being the generous and not the vulgarly bragging conqueror. Was it worth eight or ten thousand lives to obtain the privilege of forcing a meddling Catholic priest upon the chafed inhabitants of Fez?

#### DELPHOS AT FAULT.

THERE is something very mournful in seeing the strong reduced to feebleness, kings disrowned, mighty warriors in tears, Delphos mourning over its own ignorance, the millionaire reduced to sue in *forma pauperis*, and the *Times* wringing its hands and confessing its utter inability to penetrate the mists of the future—the oracle that knows every thing, tells every thing, teaches every thing, calling on heaven and earth for a little information as to the probable results of the New Reform Bill. Its thousand tributaries bring it nothing, and yet there are a thousand minor oracles waiting to be fed.

Yet, after all, there may be a little affectation in this. The maiden who has been admired long enough for her buxomness, often tries to get up a little fresh interest as an invalid; and the muscular mendicant may whine for the mere fun of the thing, whilst all the while you see a roguish twinkle in his eye, and a good thick cudgel in his grasp. We have not the slightest doubt that the *Times* could write *currente calamo* a good strong slashing article on the new Reform Bill and its results, just as easily as the *Misereres* it has been lately giving us.

Formerly, the main ground of objection to the extension of the franchise was the ignorance of the classes below what goes in ordinary acceptance for the middle class of England. The alternative had for centuries been thus put:—

"Where one part does disdain with cause, the other  
Insult without all reason; where gentry, title, wisdom,  
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no  
Of general ignorance."

Or we may turn from SHAKESPEARE to one of the queries of Bishop BERKELEY at a later date—

"Whether to comprehend the real interest of a people, and the means to procure it, doth not imply some fund of knowledge, historical, moral, and political, with a faculty of reason improved by learning?"

A portion of the inference meant to be drawn from this we are very much inclined to resist, both retrospectively, and far more as it might be applied in the present day. As to that high history-cultivated wisdom, which would really give a man weight and authority as a portion of the constituent body, we believe its existence to be now, as formerly, an accident, and an exception rather than a rule. We speak not here of prejudices decorated with classical taste, or ignorance elegantly worded, because the education of our educated classes tends more especially to the ornamental, and to the wisdom of past rather than present times; and these two wisdoms are far from being always necessarily the same. We will however concede to the upper and the middle classes the advantage of mental exercise, of a considerable amount of reasoning power gained, if in no other way, by the mere cultivation of the languages, and that general education of the taste which serves as a sort of freemasonry

between man and man; and here, as far as regards the results of a gentleman's education in England, we should be very much inclined to stop. Does any of our readers seriously believe, that out of the first ten of his acquaintances who may occur to him as at present holding the franchise, there are more than two at the utmost who could give an intelligent and intelligible account of the political motives, causes, effects, and consequences of any half-century of English history; of course not including time within his own memory, though in most cases even that might be included without much danger to our argument?

Take wide classes; take the ordinary country gentleman, or the gentleman farmer: as a rule he knows no more of the intrigues of WALPOLE, GRANVILLE, and the PELHAMS than his horse does of the motto on his master's carriage. He reads the paper, or part of it, perhaps, and his advantage in political knowledge over his groom is that his paper is rather dearer, and probably honest. We are hinting here at that really useful degree of political and historical knowledge which might probably enable a man to judge in some measure of the future from the modern past.

Take, again, the professional man, jaded with cares and with cases, who has been educated at a decent school, and read just enough to pass at the University; will he, in most instances, pass the little examination we have just proposed? Will the clergyman, who, like a nun of Venice taking the vows, has thrown even his classical nosegay behind him for the sterner work of fabricating the Gospel net and visiting the cottage—will he bear catechising on the principal events in the reign of Queen ANNE, decide between abdication and expulsion, or tell us how long the experiment of the triennial parliament lasted? Dr. ARNOLD hinted that the clergy, as a body, studied little any such topics, and thereby roused a bitterness perhaps proportioned to the truth of the accusation.

Few can, in the GLADSTONE sense of the passage at least, follow the kind advice of SHENSTONE,—

"From majestic MARO's awful strain,  
Or towering HOMER let his eye descend  
To trace with patient industry the page  
Of income and expense;—"

though attention to the latter clause in a domestic sense may probably compel him to give up the former altogether.

If few of the individuals in the classes above mentioned possess to any large extent BERKELEY's very reasonable desiderata, "some fund of knowledge, historical, moral, and political," still less should we find them in loungers of fashion, the best of whom

"Pick up their little knowledge from reviews,  
And lay out all their stock of faith in news."

Perhaps, on the whole, subjects commercial and ecclesiastical are the best understood of any within what may be called the range of political knowledge, because they are the most bruited in common talk, and made the most frequent topics of social discussion; yet even here we should be cautious of claiming any very extended or enlightened views exclusively for those who have been hitherto in the possession of the franchise.

There is here no desire to make an onslaught on all those classes which form the mass of English gentlemen, and many of whom are more respectable and more respected in attending to their duties and their families, than in making a study of BURNET, SOMERVILLE, ADAM SMITH, and MILL; but when an immense superiority of knowledge, worthily called political, is assumed over the mechanic, we very much doubt the justice of the assumption—though the mass of general information sown broadcast, a bit here and a scrap there, amongst the upper and middle classes, is just now doubtless considerably more than in that next below them. This class however is probably now better informed than that for which CHATHAM and his son once claimed the franchise; and what is more, they are yearly and daily gaining ground, their feeling of the want of the finish of elegant acquirements naturally leading them all the more to seek for the solid. We do not wish to depreciate the vast fund of miscellaneous knowledge held in solution by what is in England termed good society, but we think general education has been rather rated above its worth as regards its bearing upon most of the political questions that arise; and we sincerely believe that with reading, writing, arithmetic, and the desire of knowledge, a mechanic of even the humbler class might, with an hour's reading a day for two years, make himself at least as well if not better acquainted with those hinges on which political questions and subjects turn, than the ordinary run of those who now enjoy the franchise; provided only that the mechanic's curiosity and reading received a wise and honest direction, a subject to which we shall probably refer in a subsequent paper.

Formerly, what small degree of political information there was went with wealth; now there is growing daily a considerable disconnection—wealth and comparative intelligence, poverty and brutal ignorance, are no longer linked in necessary fraternity: this is one of the great changes of the age.

No doubt the comparative information and intelligence question between class and class forms one of the complications in the knot which the *Times* is anxious to cut or to untie; but we may be wrong: this point, which used to be the foremost topic in all discussions on claims for the franchise, may, and we suspect has been, driven by many ignominiously into the rear, whilst powers and interests confessedly occupy the vanguard, and the whole seems sometimes a mere coarse pull for pelf and power.

We had nearly forgotten one point, that of the comparative morality of those who possess and those who claim the franchise; now, in morality as connected with politics it is perfectly natural to give a prominent place to what may fairly be called political morality.

As long as bribery is exercised indiscriminately by Tory, Whig, and Radical, and, veiled with more or less decency, continues to be one of our institutions, the less that is said about comparative morality the better. Let others decide between the relative merits of the man who buys his neighbour, and the man who sells himself—the man who wishes to give beer, and the man who would be glad to drink the giver's health in it. If the briber despises the bribee, neither is the bribee likely to respect the briber, and if depreciated for selling his vote, may very naturally quote from TOM DIBDIN—

"I been't, you see, versed in high maxims, and sich;  
But don't this same honour concern poor and rich?"

#### SOCIAL SHADOWS.

THERE is a popular impression that figures may be made to prove anything, and statistics have certainly become one of the most dreadful bores of the day. Nevertheless, the universe is constructed upon mathematical principles, and the reciprocal attraction of all the SALLY SIMPLES for all the HARRY LACKADAYS might be represented by an algebraic formula, such as the astronomer employs in his theory of the tides. Fortunately individual life escapes this wearisome analysis, and though men and women in huge masses present average phenomena susceptible of calculation and exposition, the poorest unit of the lot has in him a capacity for developing some powers and characteristics that set arithmetic at defiance, and prove the statist who meddles with them to be little better than an ass. Dry members of Parliament, whose words drop from them as disagreeably as the particles of a sandstorm, and the tiresome order in general, which ought to be held a criminal class, from its vexatious assaults upon human patience and endurance, are great in statistics; very many of them members of a society which grubs together figures of all kinds, just as the antiquarians and collectors of a former date stocked their cabinets indifferently with fragments of Roman pots, noses of old statues, sandals which belonged to JULIUS CÆSAR—if they were not the property of somebody else, halfpence that had seen better days, and the mummies of cats which caught the mice of the PHAROHS when MOSES went to sleep to the lullaby of the Nile. There is a disease of figures as well as a use of them, and in ordinary life it is only prudent to give as wide a berth to a man who has caught statistics, as to another who has caught the small-pox.

It is, however, possible to extract from tabulated records of the various incidents and accidents of social life matter of keen interest, and tedious columns of figures may be made by the wand of intellect to evolve all the phantasmagoria of tragedy, comedy, and romance. We have before us a "Blue Book," which looks admirably adapted to give anybody the blue devils. It is entitled "Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom (Part II.)," and in the most repulsive of known methods provides peepholes, servicable to those who can manage to see through them, by which much insight is gained into the manners and customs of the aforesaid "United Kingdom," which will require a deal of mending before it will deserve to be called a "Commonwealth." We continually boast of our civilization; don't we lodge our monarchs in the most costly if not the most beautiful of palaces? Was there ever nation that had so rich an aristocracy, or spent so much upon charities and churches? Have we not, also, fifty-two millions employed in cotton spinning, and eight hundred millions worth of national debt?

Out of these and other items which our "Blue Book" affords, we might make a charming picture, and grow ecstatic over the blessings of an England with a Parliament unreformed; but there is a skeleton standing at our feast of figures, which tells us how many of our population are less than men. Pauperism has been, to a great extent, starved to death, or exiled from Ireland; but Great Britain had nearly a million specimens of the article in the thriving year of 1859, and the United Kingdom altogether 1,031,759. In England and Wales, the paupers of 1859 amounted to 4.4 of the whole population; and this was something to be proud of, as they amounted to 4.7 in 1858. That more than one in twenty-five of our population should be paupers, is not quite characteristic of a "happy family;" but we don't see much of the dark side of our social picture. Hyde Park is brilliant, Cornhill busy, and Pall Mall gay. The total sum actually expended for the relief of the poor is set down at £6,740,188 for 1859; but we are not so bad as we were, for it amounted to £7,151,250 only two years before. In 1859 we relieved 121,866 "able-bodied paupers" in the Unions of England and Wales alone; and there is something in the very nomenclature that ought to thrill the nerves. "Able-bodied" labourers, sailors, carpenters, or members of Parliament, appear intelligible articles; but "able-bodied paupers" is a horrible combination of contradictory appellations, sufficient to condemn the system which produces such a monstrous growth.

Passing from paupers we come to criminals, but as our statistic manufacturers are slow in their work, we cannot speak of 1859, so must take 1858, in which "year of grace," at our criminal courts alone, we tried and convicted a little army of 19,446 persons, and sentenced them to punishments, which experience has proved have little deterring and no curative effect. In the same year our judges condemned to death fifty-three persons in England and Wales, and five in Ireland, out of whom only fifteen actually experienced the last remedy of the law, and in most of the remaining cases the capital sentence was pronounced in that spirit of unvarnished truth which lingers so obstinately in our forensic affairs.

QUETZELT long ago told us that "society prepares crime, and the guilt is only the instruments by which it is executed." Purple

and fine linen may not like this unpleasant truth, but the whole community is answerable for the bad circumstances under which a criminal class has been produced. In 1858 we committed, by summary decision of magistrates, and otherwise, in England and Wales, 118,162 persons to gaol, exclusive of those in convict and military prisons, and of this large number 41,826 could neither read nor write; 68,227 could only perform these operations imperfectly; and only 397 possessed what the Blue Book calls superior instruction. Thus it appears that rather more than 93 out of every 100 prisoners had found the shadow of the British constitution so deep a gloom that few, if any, rays of useful knowledge were able to penetrate it. It unfortunately happens that we are plentifully supplied with lunatics, as well as with paupers and criminals. In 1859, the total number of insane, in public and private asylums, was 36,119, besides 682 "criminal lunatics," as they are somewhat unphilosophically called; and this large number does not include the single patients in private houses, of whom no record is kept.

From the few figures we have adduced, it will be seen that if all our paupers, criminals, and lunatics were collected together, the world has few cities large enough to contain them, and some notion may be formed of the amount of real or law-manufactured offences which are committed, when we learn that the magistrates, by their summary jurisdiction, dispensed, in England and Wales, 260,290 punishments in the year 1858! In addition to the useless and dangerous classes we have mentioned, are the professed vagrants, whose number may be imagined from the fact that 32,700 persons were charged with following this occupation in England and Wales during the year last mentioned, and of these 18,528 were convicted, and the balance discharged.

The Game laws, as might be expected, contribute a large share to the black list of penal inflictions, but the statistics show a fluctuation which we do not understand. The total convictions in England and Wales for 1857 are set down at 4560, and at 7379 for 1858; while, according to a return recently laid before the House of Commons, they were 2341 in the year ending 30th June, 1859. In the Blue Book these items are made up to years ending 29th September, while, according to the return just quoted, and which was moved for by Mr. CAIRD, a different division of time was adopted. But, however the subject is regarded, it is apparent that an immense amount of demoralization, punishment, suffering, and expense is borne by the public, as the price of enabling the squirearchy to maintain a feudal tyranny over the occupiers and workers of the soil.

If we look to the catalogue of accidents, we notice that during the three years 1856-8, the railways of the United Kingdom killed 793 persons, and injured 1688. During the same period, factories killed by machinery accidents 143 persons, and wounded—often so seriously as to cause amputation—10,855. If we include accidents not arising from machinery, the total will be higher, and the killed and wounded in the Factory Battle of Industry will be 11,292. The coal-mining battle has been still more murderous; the slain during the same three years being 3081, and the maimed and wounded proportionately large.

Our population goes on increasing in spite of the deaths, which in England and Wales alone reached the prodigious number of 450,018 in 1858; and it is remarkable to find that very few (26,847 in 1857) die of old age, which is, perhaps, the only natural and inevitable form of dissolution. Consumption carries off its 50,000 victims annually; and convulsions, which chiefly affect infants, dispose of nearly half that number. An amazing quantity of children are born into the world to pass out of it quickly, causing only sorrow and expense to others, and being themselves little better than brief receptacles for misery. In 1857, the number of children thus cut off before reaching the age of five years was 174,004.

If we compare the condition of the people of these islands with that of nations which lie beyond their sea-girt bounds, we may find pretences for congratulation; but when Christian principles have penetrated the heart of mankind, our civilization will appear little better than a whitened sepulchre; for no pomp of crowns and coronets, no splendour of palaces, or solemnity of temples, will avail to rescue from condemnation a social and political system which sacrificed the many for the benefit of the few.

#### THE FATE OF THE INDEPENDENT MEMBER.

THE most foolish thing an ambitious politician can do is to form his own opinions and frankly avow them. Such a habit is, in this country of free thought and free speech, absolutely suicidal on the part of a young man—that is to say of one who has not turned sixty. As soon as he is rash enough to show an unwillingness to accept with absolute faith all the clauses of his party's creed, and insists upon voting according to his conscience, the whole pack of the party backs is let loose upon him, and renegade, apostate, traitor, are amongst the mildest epithets with which his name is decorated. If, indeed, he will entirely abandon his claim to the character of Liberal or Conservative, as the case may be, and turn a complete somersault from one side to the other, very little will be said. It is the presumption of differing from the majority which offends, and the claim to exercise the liberty of private judgment. Mr. DISRAELI now denounces with unblushing coolness the doctrines he twenty-five years ago declared necessary for the salvation of the country. Sir BULWER LYTTON began political life as a democrat, and now writes brilliant orations against democracy. That remarkable incarnation of Christian love and humility, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, was a red-hot Tory at one general election, and a yet hotter Radical at the next; but no one thinks it needful to denounce either of these distinguished persons as a renegade, or to separate them by special



vituperation from their present allies on account of their former connexions. But how virulently our Liberal contemporaries attack Lord GREY, who thinks for himself, repudiates any obligation to praise Liberal measures or denounce Tory ones, and whilst professing his adherence to the great political principles of his life, refuses to take the propositions of a party as their authoritative gloss. Lord GREY can stand his own, and we have no desire to vindicate him. He has faults which provoke attack, and if he is unfairly judged it matters little to him. He has filled high office; he could probably, from his peculiar character, never hold it again without colleagues more submissive than he can hope for in these days, but his present position is sufficiently commanding; so he can afford to despise the imputations of ignorance or illiberality which are flung at him by men who have not a tithe of his political knowledge or his appreciation of real liberty, and can take his revenge by telling the truth in a place from which no popular caprice can eject him.

Mr. HORSMAN is just now the *bête noire* of most of our liberal contemporaries, and no pains are spared to annoy and blacken him. He has angered the mere ministerialists by his refusal to assist in solely party schemes, and by his pertinacious interference with the ease and comfort of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. He has offended the extreme radicals by his refusal to adopt their shibboleth, as well as by his opposition to one or two pet measures in which they have taken a special interest. The result is a desperate attempt to write him down. Ministerial organs devote two out of three leading articles to the attempt to prove him an ambitious malcontent, a disappointed place-hunter, a renegade from liberalism, a secret ally of Mr. DISRAELI, bought by some glittering promises of office; and assert, in a style which, if we did not know it to be assumed, would somewhat surprise us at the trouble they take about him, that he is an ignorant impracticable, a mere mediocrity, to whom the House will not listen, and whose speeches the country will not read. Our radical friends, with whom the repeal of the paper duty is the *alpha* and *omega* of this session's business, follow suit in attacks studded with similar phrases, a little intensified, as becomes plain-speaking teachers of the great masses; and the electors of Stroud, aroused from their lukewarmness by the taunts and appeals of these standardbearers of the Liberal forces, have avowed their indignation that their member should presume to act independently, and will doubtless provide themselves next election with a ministerial puppet, in the shape of a foolish young lord, or of a roaring demagogue, who will fall headlong into the Delilah wiles of Cambridge House, and go back to Stroud with certificates of patriotism from almost every liberal organ.

Our readers know well enough that we have not approved of the course which Mr. HORSMAN has thought fit to pursue either in this session or in the last. We have accepted Treaty and Budget with general approbation, and we have been unable to see the necessity for plunging into a European war to preserve Savoy to a dynasty which does not care to keep it. But although we have differed from Mr. HORSMAN, we have seen no reason to doubt his honesty, and much to admire his ability, and esteem his fearless independence. If his policy has been erroneous, he has abandoned no principle; and the only apostasy of which he can be deemed guilty is a falling away from the orthodox doctrine of Mr. BRAND'S infallibility. Take for instance his support of Lord DEBBY'S Reform Bill last year; his vote may have been unwise, and if so, he sinned in company with some of the staunchest radicals in the country; but it was no repudiation of his old principles. Mr. HORSMAN supported the Bill because he thought it offered a better chance of obtaining something in the way of Reform than any the Whigs could hold out, and we must confess we begin to think that he and friends were not far wrong. The Bill might have been amended in committee, for the Conservatives were ready to make any concession to retain power, and it would have passed the Upper House. The Bill which Lord JOHN RUSSELL has put before the Commons is a better bill, no doubt, than that of last year, but with a second reading fixed for the 23rd of April, and the certainty that some two score gentlemen intend to deliver their opinions upon the subject, we apprehend it will not get out of committee until the dog days, and thus allow the Lords to reject it, upon the fair plea of insufficient time for its consideration. Then the Treaty and the Budget, although good in the main, are by no means free from objections. The Treaty contains many provisions which, to say the least, are carelessly drawn, if they do not betray a great ignorance of the real requirements of English industry. Nor can it surely be very great treason to avow that the Budget is much too ambitious, and undertakes to do at once what would have been done better at several times. We are well pleased at the abolition of the paper duty, but we can admit that it is a fair question for discussion whether such a step was prudent just now, and we may remind those who vituperate so coarsely Mr. HORSMAN for his speech against this Bill, that he carried with him into the opposition lobby some five-and-twenty liberals, whose adherence to the party standard had never before been doubted. Mr. HORSMAN has been troublesome, and perhaps imprudent, about Savoy, but at least he has been right; all that he has said has been resaid at last by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and it is strange, assuredly, to hear from liberals who have been accustomed to use the most violent language against the Emperor of France, the complaint that that worthy will be offended by insinuations that he has not been acting quite fairly in this annexation business. If Mr. HORSMAN has acted wrongly on this point, so has Mr. KINGLAKE, and the one may as well be styled renegade as the other.

Mr. HORSMAN has been a liberal throughout his career, and, as such, has done some service. It is curious, however, to find that some passages of his early political life which obtained for him great radical favour, are now dragged out by radicals as its gravest blemishes. It was the fashion of the time to bait bishops, and Mr. HORSMAN was a great adept in the art. Neither he nor his rival, Lord LLANOVER, displayed great courtesy or good taste in their sport, and the NEMESIS which rules the world fitly punishes him by bringing up his misdeeds for reprobation in the columns of radical journals, which certainly show ten times as much ill taste in their own treatment of Church questions. We trust that if the electors of Stroud are foolish enough to reject Mr. HORSMAN, he will find another constituency. We want men who have the courage to be consistent and independent, who will brave the taunts of impracticability and disappointed ambition, certain to be thrown out against them if they remain true to their principles, and refuse to sacrifice them to the selfish ends of a party. Such a man abandons the natural hope of a politician—power, and dooms himself to an awkward and cheerless isolation; whilst the unprincipled adventurer, who can change principles and party without a scruple, may gain the highest office, and become a public favourite.

We have done our duty in bestowing this hearty kick upon the yelping curs who have set upon Mr. HORSMAN, and we trust that some of our independent contemporaries will have the justice to follow our initiative.

#### RISE IN DISCOUNT.

IN an article under the title of "Discount," published on January 28th, we adverted to the general rate for a considerable period prior to that time—to the rise which the Bank had established in the rate in the previous week, and we set forth at some length our reasons for believing that the rate would be raised still higher. In the week following our remarks the Bank raised its minimum rate from 3 to 4 per cent., and last Thursday it again raised the rate to 4½ per cent. We find no fault with the Bank for following a course which we distinctly foresaw would be necessary. Nor can any one find the least fault with the Bank for making as large profits as possible, under fair competition, of its own money. But the Bank has now made that alteration at a period of the quarter which exposes it to the reproach of making a profit of the public money, and helps to place in a clear light the injury which the institution, as modelled by law, inflicts on the nation.

One of its advocates tells us "that most of the banks, and other dealers in money, found their supply so far reduced that they were glad to turn away customers by demanding a considerable advance on the Bank minimum. The majority of the bill brokers were eager applicants at the Bank for the advances usual at the period of the quarter. The entire market found itself dependent on that establishment to a degree unusual even at this season, when great power is given to it through the absorption of the currency in revenue payments." The same advocate says the Bank was fully justified in raising its rate by the figures of its account this week, viz., an increase in the deposits, as compared to the first week in the month, of £2,762,328, and an increase in the securities of £3,000,000; the former being the measure of its increased liabilities, and the latter of the greatly increased accommodation it had given to borrowers. But of this increase of deposits the sum of £2,042,745 was the money of the State, and at this period of the quarter, when the State necessarily absorbs vast sums of legal money in revenue payments, it seems ungracious, and is unusual for the Bank in which it is deposited to raise the rate of discount. The Bank will undoubtedly make all it can of its funds. We hold it to be quite right in every individual and every private corporation to do this so far as is consistent with honesty; but because we know that the Bank will and is bound to do so, we object to its being invested by law with an extraordinary power to exercise inherent selfishness at other people's expense.

In our article of January, already referred to, we pointed out that the issue of bank-notes had fallen from £32,855,315 at the beginning of 1859, to £29,643,005 then. In the interval business had expanded, and in proportion as it had expanded and become active, the issues of the Bank had decreased. "Actually," we said, "the business of the country requires £2,000,000 more Bank of England notes now than at this time last year, and there is issued £2,200,000 less." We then said, also, "that enterprise was likely to be much stimulated both at home and abroad, making the trade of 1860 far surpass that of any previous year." Now there is no doubt that enterprise has increased since then, and is comparatively active, both here and in other countries. All commercial authorities concur in this. The official trade tables for February show an increase in the value of exports in the month of £1,107,807 as against February, 1859. Except, therefore, that art and skill are continually teaching us how to economise currency, more is now required for the increased business of society than was required in January last. But so far as the Bank—the body authorized to supply it—is concerned, the supply is less. The notes issued and in circulation were—

	Notes issued.	Circulation.
	£	£
On January 25 . . .	29,842,620	22,487,646
On March 28 . . .	29,063,040	21,647,363
Less in March .	279,580	840,283

These curtailments, so inopportune for our expanding trade, are the necessary consequences of legislation still animated by the spirit of Corn-lawism. First, the law prohibits the establishment of any new bank of issue; it might as well prohibit a manufacturer from establishing an additional factory or a farmer from cultivating an additional field. Next, the law having both diminished the quantity and deteriorated the quality of private bankers' notes, makes the similar notes of the Bank of England legal tenders, and confers on them exclusively, so far as it can, the quality of money. Then, the law having unjustly and stupidly taken away the rights of individuals, places a limitation on the action of the favoured Bank, and prohibits it from issuing more credit notes than it has gold in its vaults over and above an arbitrary sum of £14,570,000, which it is permitted to issue on a part of the Government debt. Having thus created a currency—which it never did as to metallic currency—the precious metals being, as Lord OVERSTONE (JONES LOYD) admits, natural currency, though, on the pretence of having done the latter, it bases a right to do the former; and having restricted that currency within very narrow and inflexible bounds in relation to our vast and expanding business, the law compels the public to pay into the Bank of England quarterly the money it extorts by taxation. The consequence is that towards the close of every quarter this legal paper currency flows from the public in large masses into the Bank. The only way it can be got out is by borrowing of the Bank, and this the public is willing enough to do, but displeased at having to pay an increased rate for the use of money so unnecessarily forced into the Bank, while it is arbitrarily restricted and contracted in amount by the law. The public justly complain, therefore, of the Bank that it uses a triple monopoly to extort a higher rate of discount, and gather to itself more wealth than naturally falls into its lap. The most strenuous advocates of this stupid and unjust law—such as the city writer of the *Times*—now condemn the conduct of the Bank, and begin to open their eyes to the evil consequences of an anti-free trade enactment hitherto devoutly worshipped.

It is very difficult, however—we are all such idolaters of wealth—to suppose that this rich corporation, endowed with great privileges, can be in any way detrimental to the nation. On the contrary, the public knows it to be an instrument and part of our commercial system, and admires it for the share it has in the immense general benefits which accrue therefrom. But the Bank cannot be more beneficial than that of which it is a part. It is only beneficial as being subservient to commerce. It is admired as contributing to commercial greatness. Now the law which regulates it, and the selfishness which guides its conduct under those regulations, make it detrimental to commerce. It is very rich, very powerful, very useful, but neither so rich, so powerful, nor so useful as the trade which it ought only to serve, and which, as now regulated, it enfeebles and cripples.

At present, the corn markets are rising, and foreign trade is expanding. On this depends the entire success of Mr. GLADSTONE'S budget, and to this end he professes to direct legislation. Dear corn might be only a trifling impediment to the increase of trade, were trade not otherwise checked. In the main, however, it is carried on by credit, and the law which lessens or cripples credit checks trade. The rise in the price of corn will induce larger purchases of corn abroad, which, in the first instance, will cause an exportation of gold. This will lead to a still further curtailment of the credit notes issued by the Bank of England, and thus at the very moment when we shall most want credit money to fill up the place of the abstracted metallic currency it will be curtailed. Expanding commerce will be checked by further and unnecessary rises in the rate of discount. The Bank of England, we can foresee, will be more severely tried by the steady growth of trade than by its convulsions. The prosperity which makes its obstructive power manifest will be more fatal to it than the dissensions which retard progress, and conceal all wrongs but these they engender.

#### PHILOSOPHY ON FISTICUFFS.

THAT ready source of modern classical erudition, the Latin grammar, lays down the axiom that to have faithfully learned the liberal sciences, softens the manners and prevents them from becoming brutal. With this maxim firmly impressed on our mind, we can only account for the universal interest excited by the forthcoming pugilistic encounter between Mr. THOMAS SAYERS and Mr. JOHN HEENAN, the Benicia Boy, by the supposition that among the liberal sciences, which the moralist contemplated, must be included the noble art of self-defence. Assuredly the age in which we live has applied itself most assiduously to the study and cultivation of the "liberal sciences." The moral progress of the nation has fully kept pace with its material advancement. The electric telegraph is not an inch in advance of the ragged school and the midnight meetings at St. James's Hall. STEPHENSON and BRUNEL have not waged more determined war against the obstructions of physical nature, than has been carried on against the rudeness of moral nature by such philanthropists as BIRKBECK, BROUGHAM, and SHAFESBURY. Nor have the latter obtained a less glorious victory. We live in times when philanthropy covers the face of the land like a mantle. Within the last decade we have seen a Peace Society earnestly engaged in the laudable effort to reconcile the lion to the lamb, and even to include the Russian Bear in the same happy family. We have seen a lady of rank and fortune following our armies to the battle-field, and spending days and nights at the bedside of dying and wounded soldiers. We have seen proud earls, the

descendants of a long line of ancestry, throwing aside the insignia of their rank and, clothed only in the habiliments of humanity, going forth into the lanes and alleys of overcrowded towns to succour and reclaim the lost sheep of society. Hospitals, homes, refuges, asylums, and missions have multiplied, until there is scarcely an excuse left for adding another to the list. Nor are such efforts confined to home. England's stock of philanthropy is, like her stock of coal—inexhaustible. She has plenty to spare for her neighbours. By and by we may expect to hear the British Philanthropist, like ALEXANDER, heaving a deep sigh, because he has no more worlds to subdue with the sword of civilization. The active exercise of these christian virtues has changed the whole face of society. Since this war of civilization began gentlemen have left off getting drunk after dinner. The rosy-nosed, six-bottle, man has become extinct, like the Dodo or the Ichthyosaurus; and his successor leaves the table with the ladies, and follows them like a lamb to read TENNYSON, or listen to MENDELSSOHN, in the drawing-room. The fast man, who wrenched off knockers, bonneted watchmen, and took delight in "spicy" songs at late supper-rooms, now shoulders a rifle in the cause of his country, improves himself at odd hours with MACAULAY and CARLYLE, and finds amusement in a classical concert, a lecture by Mr. THACKERAY, or a reading by Mr. DICKENS. The only attribute remaining of his original folly is a penchant for outrageous trousers and extravagant coat sleeves.

The improvement in the tastes and habits of Young England is best shown in the fact, there is not now a single supper-room in London where indecent songs are sung. This sort of thing was rampant ten years ago, but it has now been entirely suppressed, not by an Act of Parliament nor by the police, but by the progress of a purer taste. This emolition of manners—to adopt the phrase of the Latin moralist—may be discerned in every grade of society. The savage breast of the hodman on strike no longer harbours lethal intent against the master who has locked him out. His brickbat is turned into manifestoes and argumentative letters to the papers. He is a moral-force man now. A glimmer of the new millennial light has even penetrated into Parliament and the state council-chamber; and Governments pursue the march of improvement without the "pressure from without." We see in these days ministers so imbued with tenderness for humanity, that they are willing to let their country sink in the scale of nations, rather than do anything calculated in the most remote degree to provoke a breach of the peace. In one word, we have attained to a high pitch of civilization and refinement.

Having reached this high eminence, let us look around and see who is the hero of the day; who the man upon whom all eyes are most intently fixed, and in whose fortunes we take the deepest interest. Is it Lord JOHN RUSSELL with his Reform Bill under his arm? Mr. GLADSTONE with his tariff and treaty? LOUIS NAPOLEON? VICTOR EMMANUEL or the POPE? Certainly not. The hero of the day is Mr. THOMAS SAYERS, jointly with Mr. JOHN HEENAN. Are not their respective merits and chances a prominent topic of conversation at the clubs and in society? Are not the shop windows blazing with their portraits? There is Mr. SAYERS, with his bullet head and broken nose, and his hair combed expressly for the occasion; and there is Mr. HEENAN with his short, black curls and fur collar, looking like what Lord BYRON might have looked, had he taken to bushranging instead of poetry. Mr. SAYERS as the champion of England adopts the royal arms of his country; while over the image of Mr. HEENAN proudly floats the star-spangled banner of the States. The newest "thing" in silk handkerchiefs is adorned with a pair of medallions, bearing portraits of the illustrious twain. Nor do we hear of the doings of these worthies alone through the medium of *Bell's Life*. The *Times* gives us a full account of Mr. HEENAN'S mode of life in his country retreat, in much the same form that it makes us acquainted with the interesting fact, that the QUEEN walked on the slopes, or rode in the riding school. TOM and the BENICIA Boy have even invaded Parliament, and come to the ears of royalty. An honourable and humane member beseeches the Home Secretary to interfere to prevent the fight, but that functionary will only answer for the exertions of Sir RICHARD MAYNE. HER MAJESTY goes to the Olympic Theatre, and sees Mr. ROBSON in the character of the "B. B." give a display of science with delight. And here is VIRGIL, of the Seven Dials, singing "Arms and the men," while the town is ringing with the refrain, expressing a national predilection for betting money upon old TOM SAYERS, with a dudah, dudah, dey. What is this? Is it a phenomenon, or the first symptom of the decline and fall of the British empire predicted by M. LEDRU ROLLIN? Or is it the prevailing at length of the *magna veritas*, that the P. R. is a healthy institution, worthy of all encouragement? There are philosophers who tell us that it is owing to the practice of boxing, that the knife and the pistol are rarely used in England; and that the habit of manly exercise which it has promoted is one of the chief causes of the superior physique of Englishmen. If this be so, boxing has really been an important element in the formation of our national character. The only grave objection to prize-fighting, is, that the combatants are liable to be killed. But so are those who engage in cricket, boat racing, and hunting, and no one thinks of denouncing these sports on that account. At any rate, it is high time that we came to some definite understanding on this head. If prize-fighting be unlawful and pernicious, let the Legislature take active and effectual measures to put a stop to it. If it be a thing to be encouraged, let us not continue to coquet with the subject by making a public pretence of denouncing the practice, while we privately favour and encourage it.



## SAFE INVESTMENTS.\*

THE want of safe investments for savings, and the desire to get a high rate of interest have led, in modern times, as is well remarked in the work before us, to many scenes of deep distress. Careful and provident parents, anxious to secure their children from want, husbands desirous to provide for their wives, young people looking forward to the time when labour becomes irksome, industrious men, who give no moment to pleasure, and parsimonious men, who deny themselves even necessities in order to save, have been tempted by flattering promises to invest their treasure in British Banks, in flash insurance companies, in railways that could not be made, and have lost the savings and the hopes of their lives. Consols and similar Government securities have the merit of being perfectly safe, but precisely because they are safe they yield a low interest, and make those who have little, who see many examples of persons gaining a high interest, seek, by investing in less valid securities, greater gains on their savings. A high rate of interest and an unsafe security are synonymous, and though Government securities are, in some countries, still very unsafe, and were unsafe in this country before the time of WILLIAM the Deliverer, the continued good faith of our Government for upwards of 170 years, has given to its guarantees the characteristic of perfect security. On them the interest is comparatively low, merely because they are safe, and comparatively high on all enterprises to earn money, because their results are uncertain. That they should be so is not necessary, for by industry all the money is raised which passes into the coffers of the State.

Till of late years we had few enterprises except the Bank of England, the East India Company, the Equitable and Sun Insurance Companies, in which individuals could with any safety invest their earnings. Now money-making enterprises, offering generally much higher interest than Government securities, and, in many cases, really as safe, such as joint stock banks, railway companies, insurance companies, manufacturing companies, credit and discount companies, &c. &c., supply an immense variety of investments, amongst which it is quite an art, and an especial business to choose. As capital is of no country, though each capitalist likes to have a command over his own property—which he finds by markets being established in many places for the sale of foreign securities—in investments at present may be made in industrial enterprises in all parts of the world. Railroads in Australia, banks in Constantinople or Calcutta, or water supplies in Berlin, are only specimens of innumerable securities in which money may now be advantageously invested. One of the most curious features, indeed, of modern society is the mutual help which people in different countries now give each other by loans of capital, in the shape of investments in industrial undertakings. By them capital, whatever may be its advantages, gets pretty equally diffused.

Of such undertakings, railways, a new species of industry, not yet half a century old, are amongst the most remarkable. Already there is embarked in them—showing how the means of safe investment have increased—an amount of capital almost equal to the money invested in the debts of all the states of Europe; they offer intrinsically a better security than state debts, for these can only be paid by taxes, while well-conducted and well-managed railways earn their dividends, and will increase in utility and profit as population and goods to be carried increase. In no country have railways made so great a progress as in the United States. There, 21,440 miles were made in 1855; when only 8,297 miles were made in Great Britain. When we now speak of "American securities," we mean railways exclusively. The federal debt is small, and the debts of individual states, liable to repudiation, are not much honoured in Europe. Their canals are of very limited extent; their banks are all local, and probably are wholly sustained by local capital; but her railways have been in great part made by imported capital. Shares in them have been freely bought in all the money markets of Europe, and for some of them, as the Great Central Illinois, the bulk of the capital has been avowedly raised in Europe. By his connection with this railway Mr. CORDEN is said to have suffered great pecuniary losses, but he does not consider them, we are told in the present publication, to be permanent, or irretrievable. It cannot, however, be doubted, that the work of railway making was set about in the United States in the wildest spirit of speculation. Though no such scene was witnessed there as here, when, to comply with the requirements of our Acts of Parliament to prepare plans for projected railways, scores of lads were taken prematurely from school, and with their assistance all the surveyors and engineers of the empire could not work fast enough to get their projects before the House of Commons at the beginning of a session. But there is abundant evidence that many of the lines in the United States were even still more hastily undertaken than here. At present, it is said, by our author, with some appearance of satisfaction, "one eighth of the railways in the United States are dividend-paying lines." Out of 21,440 miles, then, we may suppose not more than 2,880 pay for the making and the working. To Chicago, a great centre of railways, 106,950 passengers were carried in 1856, when work was in full activity; in 1859, the number carried was 17,574.

Between 1851 and 1857 progress in America was astonishingly great; in 1857 a revulsion set in, and from this that country has not yet fully recovered. Nevertheless it is plain, notwithstanding the facility of water-carriage there existing, that judiciously planned and

honestly conducted railways will be so increasingly used as the population fills the vast area, that they must be one of the great industrial enterprises which will pay well. At present, enterprise is taking a start in the States. Again, their securities will be more favourably looked on in our markets. Again, probably, immigration from Europe into the States will increase. Again will new lands be taken rapidly into cultivation, and, in general, the railways of the States, as one of the most useful of the many enterprises of the day, will be amongst the most profitable. In general, enterprises planned with a view to the distant future, whether undertaken by Governments or individuals, are not successful. Industry is not to be driven out of its course. It begins in want, and its function always is to provide for wants as they arise. Only rarely, as when it contemplates, as in this case, a great increase of people needing more communication, is it likely to be, prospectively, very advantageous. But railways, like every other business, must be honestly and skillfully managed, to succeed. This is the condition *sine quâ non*; and whenever the Americans can convince the people of Europe that they do manage these great undertakings with skill and honesty, the savings of Europe will flow into them, and an additional part of the surplus labour of Europe will go to the same quarter.

The work which has suggested these observations will, by its judicious account of American securities, contribute to this end. It gives good advice as to the principle which should determine investments in these securities. We can assure our cousins that they only require to satisfy the yearnings of the people of Europe for a good security, to attract to themselves capital from the national debts of all Europe.

## EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF TUSCANY.

THE gradual decline of arts, letters, commerce, and industry in Tuscany since the death of LEOPOLD I. has been very marked. Count CESARE BALBO, lamenting their general decadence, addressed the following memorable words to the Italians a few years ago:—"We are content to live upon the benefits of Heaven and the reputation of our forefathers. Their architectural monuments, the work of their hands and the productions of their brains, have to do duty for us. We are like degenerate nobles, who live only to dissipate the fortunes amassed by their ancestors. At least let us not imitate them in neglecting to augment our revenues when favourable opportunities present themselves. It needs but a little energy on our parts to double or triple them, and even more." Thus did this patriotic writer exhort his fellow-countrymen to guard and augment the treasure transmitted to them as the legacy of their glorious predecessors. Though his counsel might seem to fall unheeded for a time, it has been energetically acted upon during the past few months, under the guidance of the Provisional rulers of Tuscany.

It can scarcely excite surprise that art and literature should languish in a country whose history for the last three hundred years has been such as to make Italians lose all esteem for their own institutions, estrange the noblest and best among them from what was passing in the Peninsula, and render literature an extrinsic lifeless form, without either interest or influence. But now that Italy has woken up from her long trance, she feels her deficiencies here as well as in other particulars; and that she does so is a most favourable augury. It is useless to inquire whether she might have made greater resistance to the inauspicious circumstances under which she was placed. At all events, it was little to be hoped that she should do so, since she had become corrupted when her slavery began. But she is now bent upon making up for lost time. No longer contenting herself with pointing to her great and noble writers, artists, and statesmen, who stand out as isolated figures on her social and political canvas—no longer content to live upon the glory of having once possessed the most enlightened institutions, and the richest and best literature of the universe, she is determined to arise and take her proper place among the cultivated and liberal nations of modern days.

Had the Italians given no other proof of being worthy of that liberty to which they so ardently aspire, than the attention which they have bestowed upon their educational establishments and religious institutions during the past eight or ten months, they would have merited the admiration and applause of civilized Europe. During the recent period of agitation and uncertainty, the ancient and glorious university of Pisa has been restored; that of Siena re-established, with additional professorial chairs; the lycæums in nearly every town have been enlarged, and popular schools instituted throughout almost every village of the Tuscan State. All this has been effected by the vigilant care and superintendence of an inspector, whose object has been to release intellectual light from thralldom, and cause it to be unceasingly and universally admired and diffused. The agrarian institutions have been revived and increased; institutes for the highest branches of complementary studies have been created; the Florentine Academy of Fine Arts has been re-opened with much pomp and solemnity; in short, the seed of intellectual progress has been sown broadcast, and it waits but a continuance of the vivifying breath of political liberty to produce such fruits as will, in a few years, give Florence the right to proclaim herself, as of old, the centre of European civilization and culture.

Immediately following the abdication of the Grand Duke, in April last, the new Government set to work upon reforms in connection with Theology, Laws, Philosophy, Philology, Medicine, Mathematics, and Natural Science. During the former Govern-

\* *American Securities*. Practical Hints on the tests of stability and profit, for the guidance and warning of British investors. By an Anglo-American. Second Edition. Mann Nephews, Cornhill, &c.

ment, the professorships had been reduced to the lowest number possible, and the professors had been most miserably remunerated. The Marquis RUDOLFI has been indefatigable in his labours of every kind, in connection with education in all its various ramifications—the endowment of libraries, museums, laboratories, and similar institutions. It should be well understood that the object kept in view in all instruction, whether in the gymnasium, the lyceum, or the university, has been twofold—classical and technical, academic and social, theoretic and practical. United with the dead languages, are commercial, agricultural, and all other practical studies. While the range of subjects taught in the universities will be far more varied than heretofore, and the professors in consequence much more numerous, the salaries will be greatly augmented, and will, it is said, amount to about 4000*fr.* each on an average—a respectable sum for Italy.

Nor has the Minister of Public Worship been idle. If we examine the different legislative acts relating to religion which have recently emanated from the Central Italian Government, we shall see that they are of no unimportant nature or extent, whether as to the reforms actually wrought, or the principles of religious liberty and equality which they embody. The fact that these changes have been made when people's minds were engrossed with anxious expectation, has prevented them from receiving from the public that attention which they deserve. A glance at what has been done may serve to give an idea of what still remains to do before religious liberty and tolerance are perfected. The temporary Government has had to consider four subjects in its spiritual and ecclesiastical provisions: the attainment of that independence for the State, that self-government and liberty of action of which the late suicidal, anti-national, and bigoted Government had deprived it; to arrange for the orderly and decorous performance of worship, and to provide for the wants of the clergy more effectually than was done by the LORRAINE Government, which, though devoted to Rome, was far from being religious; to give legal sanction to the lofty principles of social justice and true civilization, involved in the equality of all religious forms in the eye of the law; to release territorial property from the obligations of mortmain, which the reforming laws of the past century relaxed, but did not annul. The Provisional Government satisfied all these demands, or intimated its intention and desire to do so, and we shall gladly see that the opportunity is afforded for following out its noble programme. Any principle or power which serves to lessen the pretensions and weaken the influence of Rome in the Peninsula, must be hailed with rejoicing. We look upon Rome as even a greater grievance than Austria to Italy. A battle or a campaign may chase the double-headed eagle beyond the Alps, but Rome is not to be conquered by cannon balls or driven out at the point of the bayonet. Its dominion is rooted in the political constitution of the country. In the midst of the State and of society it has its own state and society, its forces ever organised. Even on the Exchange, and amidst the fluctuations of territorial proprietorship, its influence, or rather the weight of its domination, is felt. To a decree of Government, Rome opposes its bulls and apostolic letters. To nullify the action of the prefects, it sets in motion the reaction of the bishops. For the secular tribunals it substitutes the curia; for political statutes, the calendars of the Church. Overstepping its own boundaries, it penetrates the halls of palaces, thence proceeds to houses and fields, which, if belonging to convents of friars or nuns, it is not possible to alienate or dispose of for any length of time without its *placet*, be the contract useful or noxious even to the cause of the charity itself.

The Government began its noble and arduous work of religious reform with the abolition of the Concordat of 1851. So long as this existed, no good was possible, no evil remediable. Any one who has examined the conventions of April 25, 1851, must be convinced that the concordat was the most signal monument of the hypocrisy and ignorance of the late Government, the most complete triumph of the policy of the Curia, and of the cunning of ANTONELLI. The cardinal deacon did not care to destroy any large portion of the Tuscan ecclesiastical legislation. He contented himself with waging war against principles, convinced that the rest would naturally follow. The object followed by Rome with the most persevering obstinacy from HILDEBRAND to the present day, is the attainment of supremacy over all political authority, and the recognition of its claims to dominate over every established power at pleasure. This was fully conceded to it by the concordat in question, but happily it no longer exists. The country vindicated its offended dignity, the State once more obtained its lost independence, and the provisional Government availed itself of its power to promulgate salutary decrees. In liberating the State from the Antonellian Church, the Government had no small difficulty to contend against. It had to reassure the scruples of those who were accustomed to identify religion with Rome, to meet and answer an almost overwhelming amount of accusations of infidelity, enmity to the clergy, and anti-catholic tendencies. Its first care was to neutralize such charges, by decreeing a large increase in the sum annually appropriated for the expenses of worship, the maintenance of ecclesiastical fabrics, and the reinvestment of funds employed for charitable purposes. While it desired to prove itself sincerely Catholic, it wished at the same time to make it clearly understood that it favoured alike all forms of belief existing in the State. It obstinately refused to reform the office of Inquisitor according to the wish of the Roman Curia, and resolved to protect all religions not opposed to the common rights and security of civil citizenship. To render homage to the grand dogma of modern civilization, liberty of conscience, in the month of January, the Government granted an annual sum of 40,000 lire for the Jewish worship. Though all non-catholics are

treated by law as equal to Catholics, yet the Israelitish faith must be looked upon as one quite apart and distinct from all others. It is important in consequence of the numbers professing it, on account of the lengthened period during which its followers have been established in the country, and as having for ages been recognised by the Government—especially from the time of FERDINAND I. dei MEDICI downwards,—and permitted the full and free exercise of its faith. It was, therefore, only just and reasonable that, in this new era of liberty, equality, and true progress, the State should extend its protection to the Jewish race as well as to all the other dissidents from Romanism. By following out an enlightened system, in nothing more strikingly manifest than in the recent regulations in reference to education and religion, Tuscany has been preparing for the grand transformation which should make it a part of the new national kingdom. All the old theories of Italian municipal jealousy and hatred have been effectually put to the blush, and whatever the destiny which awaits Central Italy, the improvements effected during the past year must result in permanent advantage.

#### NORTH AFRICA.\*

FRENCH colonization in Algeria is a subject of curiosity and interest to the reflective and political mind; and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the question whether France did in reality exist on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, should have excited the enterprise of Mr. G. Wingrove Cooke, and formed to him an adequate motive for an annual vacation ramble. The remarks and observation of such a traveller merit the most serious attention. The French have now had thirty years' possession of that fruitful soil, which Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, Saracens, Turks, found it impossible to retain. They have spent some eighty millions of money in conquering and keeping it. The policy of the French has been elaborately described and canvassed, both by M. Emile Girardin and M. Jules Duval, whose articles on the subject in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* have furnished Mr. Cooke with many arguments, facts, and comments, in relation to the topic. Moreover, as he remarks in his introduction, the Spanish expedition to Morocco has given it a new interest, for that Algeria, before its conquest, was almost the exact counterpart of Morocco. "If Morocco ever shall be conquered, the history of the conquest of Algeria will serve for the history of the conquest of Morocco. It is inhabited by the same races, it has the same divisions of seaboard, tell, and desert; it will be defended with the same obstinate fanaticism; it will require the same sacrifice of life and treasure, the same display of courage, endurance, and military skill, and the same persevering devotion of the resources of a powerful nation. It will be also as expensive and as unproductive as a colony."

These few words give, as it were, the key-note to the book. Mr. Cooke makes out that there is at present an annual balance of £2,400,000 against the colony; an expense which must go on from year to year, and long years must, in his opinion, elapse, before the immigrants will enable the home Government to tax them at all, still less to tax them to the amount of two millions and a half sterling. Nevertheless, he concedes that the work of colonization has been bravely done. "Algiers is a French city. It is lit with gas and peopled by Parisians. The roads are as safe as our roads over Hounslow Heath; and a circular letter from the authorities in Algiers will protect a traveller among the wild tribes which tend their sheep and oxen in the Tell or the Sahara."

Algiers is subject to earthquakes; a great one is expected every sixty years,—the last is now overdue. Should it come, the French town could not resist it for ten minutes, while the passages of Moorish Algiers are so constructed as to withstand very severe shocks. The Jardin d'Essai appears, also, to Mr. Cooke an expensive phantasy rather than a promising experiment.

One point of commendation exists. There is no religious fanaticism encouraged. The French judiciously leave the Mohammedans their mosques, and forbid the Jesuits to preach to them. The missionaries are only allowed to force Christianity upon the attention of the former by dint of deeds of charity and love. The Jews are not oppressed, and the female sex are emancipated from absurd customs that are daily becoming obsolete.

The Kabyles will yet give the French much trouble, and will, with other local inconveniences, require to be subdued. At present, the French have advanced no further than their predecessors; they have strongly entrenched themselves in Africa, and no more. Progress, if any, is slow, very slow. There is little to intimate that the next twenty years will do more than the past twenty years have done. Colonization in Africa still consists only of a few rare oases scattered over uncultivated solitudes. Individual enterprise does little; the State is required to assist in a disproportionate manner, and the agriculturist tills with French taxes.

It is not without regret that we are compelled to omit the anecdotes, incidents, and sketches of manners and adventures with which Mr. Cooke has varied his graver narrative. Our traveller for a while lived with the Arabs, and has written much on their customs which is both curious and amusing. Still better are his reflections on the men and their dwelling-places; but his conclusions appear the same, that whatever the advantages they are lost to the French.

\* *Conquest and Colonization of North Africa.* Being the substance of a series of Letters from Algeria, published in *The Times*, and now by permission collected, with Introduction and Supplement, containing the most recent French and other information on Morocco. By GEORGE WINGROVE COOKE. Wm. Blackwood & Sons.



Their relations with the Arabs are of the dreamiest kind on both sides. The latter expect a day of deliverance, and patiently await the hour and the Messiah, or Monte Saâ. Mr. Cooke describes the Arab as a gentleman, according to the Semitic idea, proud of his race and his religion, but hating labour—a sportsman, a horseman, a proprietor of wives, a lover of arms and powder; and believing in the justice of the French, but still suspecting the motive of their solicitude to have them vaccinated and well governed. All praise of this kind, however, belongs to the military government; the civil administration is corrupt, and the new-arrived *cultivateur*, who should be most cared for, is fleeced of his capital by the manoeuvres of the officials. All this certainly appears to make profitable colonization impossible.

There are some chapters in this book which are devoted to Morocco. These are very interesting. The description of an expedition through the Algerine Sahara, and the painful march of forty-two hours amid the perils of the desert and the prevalence of the Sirocco, is one of the most powerful pieces of writing we have recently met. Here, indeed, is truth which is stranger than fiction, and more than one episode which would well adorn an epic. The reader will be repaid by the perusal of this volume, which is a timely contribution to the information that is needed equally by those of France and England, who take an interest in colonization. And the Government of the former country will do wisely to study seriously our shortcomings in India, that it may avoid our errors and escape the evils which otherwise it will have to encounter. At present, it is manifestly deficient both in practice and theory.

#### RECENT TALES.\*

THERE is no accounting for the perversities of talent. *My Life and Adventures*, by Kinahan Cornwallis, is one of those productions which demands at the hands of the critic an equal amount of praise and censure. The first volume is entirely taken up with the travels of Sackville Saint Lawrence round different and remote parts of the globe. Indeed, we were at first at a loss whether to consider this work in the light of a novel, or merely as the record of a gentleman's adventures in Asia, Africa, and America. We have, however, come to the conclusion that it deserves to be regarded as combining the properties of both the above classes of literature; and as such we shall endeavour to give the reader a slight analysis of its contents.

The first of our hero's disasters takes place on the thirtieth day of his voyage to the distant coast of Africa, when he is suddenly alarmed by the cry of fire on board. Thereupon ensues a terrible and vivid description of a burning ship, and a thrilling recital of the heart-rending agony and helpless wailings of its luckless crew. The author's power of language in thus depicting the most imminent and perilous situations is perfectly irresistible, and has the effect of conveying the whole scene, with fearful distinctness, home to the imagination of the reader. We are next borne onward in the track of Sackville's wanderings to Table Bay, Brazil, Manilla, Singapore, and Grand Cairo. The first volume closes with the hero's arrival in New York, his ruminations on visiting one of those crying reproaches to humanity—an American slave sale—and finally his introduction to his future partner, Arabella Pickersgill. We could have wished that the author had here concluded the narrative of his hero's adventures, or that he had followed up in the second volume the course he had so successfully marked out for himself in the first, and abandoned all attempt at converting what would else have been an admirable book of travels into an indifferent work of fiction. Judging from the present specimen, Mr. Cornwallis's talent does not lie in producing and arranging with consistency and effect the materials necessary for an entertaining story. After the introduction of Miss Pickersgill he goes on in a rambling sort of way to tell of his hero's marriage and return to England. Sackville St. Lawrence gets himself into difficulties, is arrested for debt, and thrown into the Queen's Bench, from which he ultimately escapes in a beer-barrel; and, in a considerably short space of time, finds himself snugly deposited out of harm's way in a steamer bound for New York—his wife having preceded him some time before, in order to look after some property reverting to her upon the death of her uncle. And now the author determines to pile up the agony with a vengeance. He is not contented that things should take their natural course, that his hero being once enabled not only to satisfy his creditor, but to lead an independent life for the future, should subside, together with his accomplished partner, into a useful and respectable member of society, but he must suddenly—in the very face of probability, and contrary to the portrait he has himself drawn of the fair Arabella's moral character—convert an amiable and loving woman into a veritable fiend of remorselessness and conjugal infidelity; while her ruthless paramour, only too surely discovered in the act of criminality, is deliberately fired at by the incensed husband, and falls dead upon the spot.

This is carrying matters a little beyond the limits of reasonable forbearance. Some preparation is necessary, in order to bring the reader to a state of mind in which he can be expected to appreciate such a melodramatic *denouement*; otherwise, being entirely out of proportion with the rest of the story, it impresses us with much the same feeling we should experience on beholding an extravagantly

large head on the shoulders of an individual of otherwise dwarf-like dimensions, namely, an uncontrollable sense of the ridiculous.

Towards the middle of the last volume a story is introduced, supposed to be the production of Sackville St. Lawrence, after his unmerited sufferings. Here, also, the author delights in faithless wives, deserted husbands, and sudden elopements. This tale is so far inferior to the preceding one, that there is not in it the slightest attempt at construction of plot or development of character. All the incidents and personages are huddled pell-mell upon the scene. There is such a complication of brothers and brothers-in-law, sisters and sisters-in-law, some stationed in England, some in America, all bearing different names, and consequently many unacquainted with the relationship existing between them, that we are led into a perfect labyrinth of doubt and perplexity, from which we do not clearly emerge, even at the termination of the story.

Thus, though the first volume of *My Life and Adventures*, for the vigour and brilliancy of its descriptions, carrying along with them an equal amount of instruction and amusement, is deserving of unqualified praise, the second, on account of the incongruity of its treatment, almost nullifies the good impression of the former.

*Love at First Sight*, and several other tales, by Captain Curling, are deserving of considerable attention. The first, the scene of which is laid in the time of William the Fourth, is especially noteworthy. Though written in a quiet, unpretending manner, it fully succeeds in what we consider to be the primary element of fictitious writings, namely, engrossing the interest of the reader. All the characters are well drawn, without any attempt at exaggeration; and the general style is piquant and pleasing. A slight sketch of the story is as follows:—A young lady of high family, but reduced circumstances, Gertrude Curbspine, whose life has hitherto been passed in an old mansion, situated in a remote part of Kent, the residence of her ancestors from time immemorial, becomes suddenly, on account of her uncommon attractions, the object of much contention and rivalry between certain gentlemen her admirers. One suitor in particular, the Earl of Warkworth, who catches a glimpse of the country *belle* during a sale of part of the Curbspine property, which takes place in London (to which proceeding the family are compelled from the low state of their finances), determines to woo the lady under the guise of a woodman, and thus secure himself from bribing her affections with the lustre of a coronet. In this character he twice rescues his fair enchantress from imminent danger, and is at last accepted as her future husband. After a little more masquerading, and considerable testing of the unconscious maiden's disinterested attachment, the somewhat whimsical scion of nobility acknowledges himself, and the whole comes to an agreeable and satisfactory termination.

It may easily be perceived from the above, that there are few or no original incidents introduced into this story; but the faultlessness of its construction and general unanimity of its details cannot fail to convey to the mind of the reader an impression favourable to the author. The latter two tales, "Julia Delacour," and the "Sack of Oldborough House," which, together with the one above mentioned, comprise this volume, will also be found to convey considerable amusement and much knowledge of human nature; they are both written in a spirited, soldier-like manner, and the incidents are all well arranged, and kept within the limits of probability, which latter quality, though always acknowledged to be a necessity, has somehow become a special rarity in the works of modern tale-writers.

#### THE PRINCES OF WALES.\*

THE byways of history are not less instructive than the highways, though the information they present be more minute in its character. Small things are not necessarily less valuable than large ones, and, indeed, are sometimes of much greater worth. We must not prize matters according to their bulk. Accordingly, in these bypaths, it is possible to catch hints which are remarkably significant, and which throw many an illustration on the general current of history that serves to make clear what would otherwise be obscure. Dr. Doran has already dealt with history in this fashion in his *Lives of the Hanoverian Queens of England*, and pursues the same plan in a new work, in which he separates the princes of Wales from the stories of their time, and explains the latter, not by the broader facts of history, but by the smaller incidents which befel the former.

The first prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., on whom Gray wrote his great Pindaric ode, in which the maledictory bard foretells his terrible destiny:

"Mark the year and mark the night,  
When Severn shall re-echo with affright  
The shrieks of death through Berkeley's roof that ring,  
Shrieks of an agonizing king!"

Very different was the aspect of the second Edward's birth and that of his death. The Welshmen, as well as their conqueror, desired a vice-regent, and Caernarvon castle rejoiced in the birth of a prince. They were willing to "submit to a prince born within the country, of blameless life, and free from prejudices." Wherefore, the king, proceeding to the queen's chamber, and, taking the infant prince in his arms, brought him to the Welsh chieftains, claiming their allegiance to him according to promise.

Dr. Doran proceeds to state that "a local tradition, picked up by Prince Pückler Muskau, states, that when Edward, with the infant

\* *My Life and Adventures*. An Autobiography. By the Author of "New El Dorado," &c. Two vols. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

*Love at First Sight, and Stories of the Barrack and Battle Field*. By Captain HENRY CURLING. Ward and Locke.

\* *The Book of the Princes of Wales, Heirs to the Crown of England*. By D. DORAN, F.S.A. Richard Bentley.

in his arms, approached the Welshmen, he presented to them his new-born son, exclaiming, in broken Welsh, '*Eich Dyn!*' that is, 'This is your man!' The verbal translation is simply, 'Your man!' and the expression would have been exceedingly appropriate considering the occasion. The German traveller believes that these words were subsequently corrupted into *Ich Dien*, which is more questionable, and will have to be inquired into in a subsequent chapter."

Prince Edward had the misfortune to lose his mother, queen Eleanor, in his sixth year; and during his early years to be encouraged by his father in great extravagance. Ultimately, that father turned against his son, and treated him with unjust severity. He seems, however, to have been a good man of business, faithful to his friendships, and of an affectionate disposition. On the causes that led to his fearful death we need not dwell. They belong to the King, not to the Prince of Wales. Nevertheless, we must insert Dr. Doran's remark that "the first English prince of Wales was the first king of England who was deposed and murdered." We may add that Dr. Doran's list ends with George the Fourth as Prince of Wales, whose career was marked by many similar unfortunate features, and whose faults Dr. Doran has visited with unsparing rigour.

Fifteen other Lives complete his enumeration, including the Edwards of Windsor, Woodstock, Westminster, and of the Sanctuary; Richard of Bordeaux, the Henries of Monmouth, Greenwich, and Stirling; Arthur of Winchester; the Charles of Dunfermline and St. James; George Augustus, and Frederick Louis of Hanover; and George William Frederick of Norfolk House.

The new dignity of Prince of Wales increased in importance, as appears by an entry on the Constable's Roll. The lane outside the Tower Gate was called "Petit Wales," where the ruins of stone mansions long attested the ancient splendour of the locality. Stowe, however, was inclined to give credit to a tradition of his time, that the stone edifice alluded to had been "the lodging appointed for the old native princes of Wales when they repaired to this city; and that therefore the street in that part is called Petty Wales, which name remaineth there most commonly unto this day; even as where kings of Scotland used to be lodged betwixt Charing-cross and Whitehall it is likewise called 'Scotland;' and where the Earls of Bretagne were lodged without Aldersgate, the street is called Britain Street"—now *Little Britain*.

The examples we have given will serve to admonish the reader of the kind of archaeological lore imported, where possible, into this entertaining volume. Space will not permit us to enter into so large an argument, nor would the attempt serve any good purpose. The main events, of course, pertain to the history of England that is familiar to all; but glancing lights are thrown on some dark places of it by the peculiar course marked out for himself by Dr. Doran, which the general reader is not likely to meet elsewhere. Here such items are skilfully grouped, and to be found in their proper places. The student will gain much profitable instruction by seeking them in the pages dedicated by Dr. Doran to our Welsh princes.

#### PLATO'S PHILEBUS.\*

THE works of Plato, after suffering long neglect, appear to have regained their influence with our English scholars. More than one mind is at work upon them. Not long ago Dr. Whewell presented us with a translation of the Socratic Dialogues, and those that relate to the sage's accusation and death; and we perceive that a second volume is announced as nearly ready, which we shall in due time receive. Meanwhile, Mr. Poste, of Oriel College, Oxford, volunteers a translation of the *Philebus*, as a companion to a revised edition of the original. And this translation is welcome, notwithstanding any that Dr. Whewell will undoubtedly give; for it is a full translation for scholars, while the latter will be an abridged one, with easy illustrations, fitting it for general readers, and affording such facilities that any lady of cultivated understanding may readily apprehend and pleasantly enjoy the argument. The work with which we have now to do is of a sterner character, and less befits the drawing-room than the study.

Plato, of all the benefactors to mankind, merits to be ranked as one of the greatest. His wonderful works form as it were an Evangel to his age and nation, and yet maintain their influence on the moral nature of studious men. Plato is the Shakespeare of philosophy. Like him, he was myriad-minded, and embraced both sides of the philosophical tendency of his times—the unital and the phenomenal. He comprehended, as it has been finely said, "both sides of the medal of Jove." It was he who recognised the possibility of philosophy in the progressive development of the Idea of Good, through the multiplicity of forms which were appointed to give it expression. And he did this by the right divine of genius, which measured the universal as well as gauged the profound. His mind, indeed, was so fecund as to be inexhaustible. His imagination, too, was as fertile as his reason, and his illustrations are as beautiful as his diction is clear and distinct. His hero, Socrates, looms upon us as an Interpreter of the Soul. One of the earliest poets before him had, indeed, recognised its separate state in Hades, but it was he who went from house to house in Athens to press upon his countrymen the sublime fact that it was, in the very life they were living, distinct from the body, while united with it. He first taught men to have a care of their souls, and to attempt their

redemption from the body in which they were imprisoned. To this end all the Dialogues of Plato are devoted.

In the dialogue now translated, Plato treats of the soul and its capacities for Pleasure and Knowledge, and considers the relations that both of these bear to the highest Good. In tracing this argument, he anticipates the dialectic distinction of recent German thinkers between the Becoming and Being; and Mr. Poste has done well in evidently translating this part of the argument in such a way as to meet the requirements of modern philosophy. The translator's style is dignified, but intelligible, suited to the severity of thought required, and the elevation of the truths communicated. We heartily recommend his work to the meditative reader.

#### THE PAPAL IDEAL.\*

VARIOUS efforts have been made by Romanist advocates lately to retrieve the Papacy from the charges of misgovernment, and to claim for it the possession of ideal attributes. These attributes ought, indeed, to have belonged to the religious office, but in fact, as it had been held, had become inoperative or much abused. Cardinal Wiseman, under these circumstances, determined to give his personal testimony in favour of the order to which he aspires; and, in the volume before us, which now re-appears in a revised form, sets forth the characters of the last four Popes as exemplifying all the Christian graces; adding, in the preface, that of his own as being of such immaculate virtue, that he never even during his life made a vicious acquaintance. From the mouth of such an unimpeachable witness, we are bound to accept evidence with more than ordinary confidence.

We gladly do so, because from the portraits of four popes, whom Cardinal Wiseman regards as perfect exemplars of their office, we may expect to arrive at some sort of an idea of what, in his and their opinion, a Pope ought to be. Here are four personifications of a Principle, that may be held to show it on as many sides, and which, with what we know of the present occupant of St. Peter's chair, may be conceived to give rather a comprehensive representation of the power so worthily wielded by the illustrious Pontiff. The force of nature, we should think, can go but little further. Here we have about the best that can be obtained from the conscientious exercise of the Holy-office. To what, then, does it all amount?

Cardinal Wiseman claims to be heard as a witness. He is certainly a competent one, and from him we should learn all needful particulars. But we must be careful from the beginning not to mistake the character of the witness. His testimony is that of a partisan, not of a looker-on. He is endowed, also, with the dangerous gift of eloquence; and one is not always sure of the bearing of his evidence, so cunningly is it worded, so warped in its tendency. Before he saw a pope he had already formed an idea of one. In December, 1818, he and five other youths arrived in Rome to colonise the English college in that city. The re-establishment of the college was due to Pius VII. and his minister Cardinal Consalvi. Some of the party, it was settled, should be presented to the Holy Father. Among that number was young Wiseman. He had formed an enthusiastic notion of popes in general, and of this pope in particular. But the ordinary feelings of Catholic students would have been sufficient to render the interview significant. "To every Catholic, and to a young ecclesiastic in particular," says our author, "this must be an event in his life; and the ceremony combined a double feeling, elsewhere impossible, composed of the reverence paid to a sovereign, and the homage due to the supreme head of our religion. From the monarch," he adds, "we accept with gratification a condescending word; from the Pope that word we receive as a blessing." All was, therefore, with the writer, a foregone conclusion. A Protestant would have received an entirely different impression. Here, we find, that the witness had utterly prejudged the case. This same prejudgment colours the whole of his testimony. His reception by the Pope had an influence on the whole of his after-life. He rejoices in describing it, in philosophising on it, and in applying it. The "relation," he says, "is strengthened in the youthful mind at every succeeding year of his course. He knows that every professor whose lectures he hears, has been directly and immediately appointed, after careful selection, by the Pope himself, and that every class-book which he reads has received the same supreme sanction; he feels himself almost under the direct tuition of the Holy See: however pure and sparkling the rills at which others may drink, he puts his lips to the very rock which a divine wand has struck, and he sucks in its waters as they gush forth living." We need not add that a sentiment such as this is alien to the Protestant character, and modifies the evidence rendered to a great extent. It has, in fact, to be all abstracted from the testimony, before the latter can be of any value.

Let us, however, take Cardinal Wiseman's experiences of Pius VII. Nature gave to Barnabas Chiaromonte (such were the Pope's original names) a sweet disposition:—he was mild and gentle, incapable of rancour or resentment, so that he was likened to Moses, as the meekest of men;—his life, moreover, was unsullied, his virtue irreproachable, for he had learned piety of his mother, who, in a convent of Carmelites at Fano, whither she had retired, foretold him his elevation one day to the papacy. We may suppose, then, that all his conduct had that ulterior aim. After a preliminary education in the college for nobles at Ravenna, he retired to a Benedictine

\* *Philebus of Plato*. Translated by ED. POSTE, M.A. John W. Parker and Son.

\* *Recollections of the Last Four Popes, and of Rome in their Times*. By H. E. Cardinal Wiseman. New and Revised Edition. Hurst and Blackett.



abbey, and voluntarily suffered the severest discipline of the cloister, exchanging all the comforts of rank and wealth, for the privations of a severe monastic life. Ever after he was regardless of the external gifts of fortune, and bore adversity with the same equanimity as prosperity;—so that, when he fell into the power of Napoleon, and was carried off forcibly, "without linen, without his spectacles," and with only ten pence in his pocket, he never for a moment lost his serenity, and in his interview with his Imperial captor, proved quite his equal in spirit and resolution. No doubt he felt throughout that he was a system impersonated, and had not the shadow of fear. All Dr. Wiseman's efforts, therefore, to enlist our sympathy for the man, as displaying individual heroism of an unworldly kind—notwithstanding the pressure of destitution and the inconvenience of imprisonment—necessarily fail, for there was nothing even in the captive condition of Pius VII. that put him to the smallest real inconvenience or inspired him with the slightest terror. The state of mind which he retained was part of the system, and implied in the discipline to which he had subjected his youth. Ever mindful that he was a Pope, he forgot that he was also a Man; the school that had made him the former, had unmade the latter. He, perhaps, also, was a sincere celibate, and not a mere hypocritical sham. Dr. Wiseman throws no light on this point, but leaves us to infer that in it, whether as monk or pope, his hero was immaculate. As the latter, he is praised for going through the routine of his daily duties with exemplary regularity and patience. He had, in fact, all the virtues of an accurate machine, and was a faithful servant of the Church as well as its master. Nevertheless, the Papal Church fell into tribulation in his time, from the defective working of the system of which he was a part. What did he do to improve that working, or the system itself? Cardinal Wiseman replies, "that which befitted a man who was neither before nor behind his age." Had Pius acted otherwise, he contends, and probably with justice, "he would have been ridiculed, deserted, and abused by all parties, whig or tory, conservative or radical, as a fanatic, an unreasonable phenomenon, a man behind the age, which had outgrown revolutionary fancies." That is enough. Pius VII. was a respectable cog in the wheel, not a spirit regulating its motion or modifying its structure, as he might have done, from within. The highest claim set up for him (and this claim is expressed in a paragraph not to be exceeded in the picturesque grandiloquence of its expression, or the music of its march) is one purely of an histrionic kind—his behaviour at a striking public ceremonial. We are invited to contemplate the Pope, as borne aloft on an estrade and beneath a canopy, in the attitude of worship, clasping the golden Monstrance with an intensity of devotion that nothing might disturb; "the hands firmly and immovably clasped at the base of the sacred vessel; the head bent down, not in feebleness but in homage; the closed eyes, that saw none of the state and magnificence around, but shut out the world from the calm and silent meditation within; the noble features so composed that no expression of human feeling or of earthly thought could be traced upon, or gathered from, them; the bare head, scarcely ever uncovered except then, with locks still dark floating unheeded in the breeze;—these characteristic forms and appearances of a human frame, unmoving and unwavering as a sculptured figure, might have been taken as the purest and sublimest symbol of entranced adoration." And what is the meaning of this? Not content with being Christ's Vicar, the Pope will also represent the Jewish Lawgiver when conversing with God on Sinai;—and thus, borne on the shoulders of marching men, his Holiness, without any warrant from Scripture, mounted on a public platform, a moving stage, enacts before a street-crowd a blasphemous mockery of that mysterious act in the life of the Hebrew leader. But our Cardinal insists on our regarding the scene as a reality. "Abstracted," says the writer, "from all that sense could perceive, and centred in one thought, in one act of mind, soul, and heart, in one duty [what duty?] of his sublime office, one privilege [whence derived?] of his supreme commission;—he [the Pope] felt, and was, and you knew him to be, WHAT MOSES WAS ON THE MOUNTAIN,—face to face, for all the people, with God; the Vicar, with his Supreme Pontiff; the chief shepherd, with the Prince of Pastors; the highest and first of living men, with the One living God." And this, in so many words, is the Cardinal's sincere belief on this point; he has educated his mind to credit this—the veriest absurdity that was ever played off to delude a gaping populace—as an actual interview between the Pope, as Moses, and God as the One Living Deity. Be that as it may, this mountebank exhibition is, in the Cardinal's opinion, the highest effort of which Pius VII. was capable; a piece of acting in which he excelled all other actors.

The imagination of Cardinal Wiseman seems, indeed, to have been strangely impressed with a conviction of the identity of the Pope and Moses. We meet with the idea again in his Life of Leo XII., and also with that other idea to which we have alluded, and by which a necessary distinction is made between the Pontiff and a man. Take them both in the conglomerate as they stand in the text. He is describing the coronation of Leo:—

"But the Pope himself, as he first rose, and then knelt at the deacon's approach, must have defied the sharpest eye that sought in his a gleam of human feeling. Deep and all-absorbing devotion imparted a glow to his pale features, and, however his person might be surrounded by civil pomp and religious magnificence, it was clear that his spirit was conscious of only one single Presence, and stood as much alone as Moses could be said to be with One other only besides himself on Sinai."

Still acting—pure acting—and with that characteristic, too, which Dr. Johnson intended to express when he said of the

celebrated Garrick that "*Punch has no feelings.*" The sanctuary is to the Pope a theatre; and, in the Cardinal's mind, this is its principal and characteristic excellence. The notion, it may be said, is in keeping with the encouragement that the Church has given to art. But we must pause, for we are told that Leo XII. was a reforming Pope. He showed himself, indeed, quite as great a patron of Art as any of his predecessors, but he was most anxious, forsooth, that morality should not be compromised by it. A group of statues in the new gallery erected by his predecessor disappeared after his first visit, as did gradually other pieces of ancient sculpture offensive to Christian modesty. "When a magnificent collection of engravings representing Canova's works had been prepared, he purchased," says the Cardinal, "the plates at an immense cost—I believe at Florence—that he might suppress and destroy such as were not consistent with delicacy of morals." In other words, Leo XII. was guilty of a great act of vandalism. We hope that his other reforms were better directed. That of the suppression of the cross of light usually suspended from the dome of St. Peter's on Thursday and Friday of the Holy Week certainly was not. "It was over-beautiful; it attracted multitudes who went only to see its grand effects." Enough! The man's tendencies were evidently all to the ascetic.

Two other Popes remain; Pius VIII., acute in canon law, and Gregory XVI., profound in antiquarian research. Of these four Popes, the last was the only one who enjoyed a robust constitution: the others were infirm in health. It has ever been the policy of the Cardinalate to select the aged and the weak for the Apostolic Chair. A really vigorous Pope would endanger the whole system. The present Pope tried to do something, and the world knows what came of it. Compelled now to attempt nothing, Cardinal Antonelli has long held him in chains, and the ancient course of corruption still maintains a ruinous proclivity from bad to worse, from worse to worst. The last stage has been long neared, and there is hope, therefore, that things may soon mend. All is now in agitation; everywhere the world ecclesiastic trembles. Shocks of an earthquake from time to time are perceptible. A thorough revolution was needed, and is now at hand. From the old system higher results than those described in Cardinal Wiseman's book were not obtainable. Read in the inner spirit, those results are mean and unsatisfactory—frequently perverse and retrograde, never progressive—never in the interest of life and truth, but mere hypocritical pretences, whose real aim was to support existing abuses where these were profitable to individuals. The best of Popes could not be other than a more or less accomplished actor in a certain round of routine ceremonials; the real business of the papacy is managed by office-holders over whom he has no control. Such a state must soon perish. Let the finger of Reform but touch one stone, and the entire edifice must fall into careless ruin.

#### AMERICANISMS.\*

THE Yankee notion of a joke is gross in the extreme. Neither neatness nor brilliancy is attempted. A long sailor-like yarn, involving an impossibility or a quasi-bull—Hibernian only in its form, but not in its spirit—passes for a standard jest. Its journalism is also infected with abortive attempts at wit, clumsy in their kind, and impracticable in their execution. An American editor sustains himself by impudent assertion, coarse abuse, and verbal clenching, void of meaning, but arrogating cleverness. In the latter, both writer and reader take the will for the deed; and probably, if the pun, however poor, relate to some topic or event of the moment of any interest, both laugh—for want of something better to laugh at. They are like great boys at school, as yet half-educated, who make tentative efforts at humour, which require time and experience to ripen. A certain provincialism, in fact, infects their local literature, which may be fitted for its local habitation, but is no wise built for a cosmopolitan influence. Beyond its birthplace it has no value; after its birthday it has no life.

The editor of the *Louisville Journal* and his publishers are evidently of a very different opinion. For nine-and-twenty years the former had pleased himself and his readers in that periodical with his "wit and humour in paragraphs;" and in the *New York Ledger*, within the last two years, he has carried on a similar game to the satisfaction of his public. And now the time has arrived when the powers have declared that these witticisms should take a permanent place in English literature. Accordingly we have them in a book. These gems of journalism are enshrined in a volume of their own.

Of these specially preserved paragraphs, there are probably more than two thousand; and one reasonably expected that many of them would, at least, prove amusing. We must, of course, make allowances for newspaper jokes becoming stale and out of date. The bloom would necessarily have been brushed off from several of them by the mere wing of time; but one might have hoped for a dozen or two that would still respond to question. Alas! it is scarcely possible to produce a tolerable example of wit or humour. We dip into the book at a venture, and produce the following, which it may be considered is one of the best.

"The *Paducah* paper calls one of our city contemporaries 'a notable editor.' Probably he means *not* able."

This faculty of small punning is characteristic of the collection. The next, no doubt, was reckoned capital:—

"We suppose there can be no disputing the fact that the first *Arctic* expedition was got up by Noah."

\* *Prenticeana; or, Wit and Humour in Paragraphs.* By the Editor of the *Louisville Journal*. New York: Derby and Jackson; London: S. Low, Sons, and Co.

The *Season-Ticket*. Richard Bentley.

*Fisher's River* (North Carolina) *Scenes and Characters.* By "SKITT," who was raised there. Illustrated by John McLennan. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

The next has an American twang with it, which is something:—

"The Fire-eater of the Washington *Southern Press* says that we seem to measure our respect for him by the number of those that agree with him. We believe that nobody agrees with him, and we doubt if he ever agreed with anybody. If a cannibal or an anaconda were to swallow him, we doubt if he would agree with the man or the snake."

Where our Yankee editor would be learned he is generally at fault. Even in Shakespeare he loses his way. For instance, he attributes "silence, that dreadful bell," to Macbeth, when it is said by Othello, and credits Hamlet with a saying only to be found in another play. The following is a specimen of a frequently recurring type:—

"A man in our State, who attempted to hug a beautiful young woman, Miss Lemon, has sued her for striking him in the eye. Why should a fellow squeeze a lemon unless he wants a punch?"

We ought to commend the above extract to a facetious contemporary it might serve him for a motto, but perhaps the personal application would be a little objectionable. The ladies are great favourites with our paragraphist, and with two or three jests relative to them we shall conclude our remarks. Is not the following exquisite?—

"We wonder if the Illinois ladies, who presented Gov. F. with a petticoat, accompanied the present with a bustle. We presume so, for his Excellency seems to have been in a great bustle ever since."

This is "silly, sooth—like the old age." Here is something, however, not quite so simple:—

"A lady may give her husband a piece of her mind if she chooses, but she shouldn't break the peace."

The next is not a pun—but much worse:—

"It is a suspicious circumstance, that if a lady has a long nose it is almost invariably crooked. It has to be bent slightly aside to admit of her being kissed, and so it grows awry."

Here, according to our promise, we ought to conclude, but we must find room for an editorial amenity:—

"An editor in the West boasts that his enemies will find him 'a young David.' Very few read his paper without feeling disposed to exclaim—*Go-tiar!*"

Such are the "Prenticeana." Jewellery so manifestly mere paste were scarcely worth the stringing.

*The Season-Ticket.* The English reader has always delighted in works of humour; and truly, what we understand by genius proper is more readily represented in that form than in any other. It is to that form of intellectuality that we most usually attach the epithet *genial*. The phrase "genial humour" is current everywhere. Numerous, accordingly, are the writers who seek to exhibit a quality so universally recognised. Dickens and Thackeray lead the way in the old country; Sam Slick, perhaps, stands alone in the new. During the past twelvemonth, the great American humorist has generously poured forth the tide of his laugh-provoking vein in the pages of one of our most favourite periodicals, *The Dublin University Magazine*. They are now republished. The cognomen under which it delights Judge Haliburton to appear amongst us is that of Mr. Shoggo, who takes a season-ticket in the first-class train to Southampton, and in twelve chapters gives us his experiences of life on the rail. His first chapters, however, consist of Irish sketches and reminiscences of Cork, some of which are first-rate. Two American friends shine in these—Mr. Peabody, a regular Yankee, and the Honourable Lyman Boodie, a senator from Michigan, whose characters are admirably contrasted throughout. But the book is not all sport; much information is given withal, and the author's political opinions on current subjects are very distinctly and decidedly expressed.

*Fisher's River Scenes and Characters* are sketches of the people and places in North Carolina, near Fisher's River, named after the loftiest peak of the Blue Ridge chain of the Alleghany. The manners portrayed are exceedingly rude, and the humour equally primitive. For the most part they are unadorned tales—sometimes quaint, and doubtless instructive, but not always amusing. The characters are closely copied from nature; they are evidently true, but they want "varnish." The illustrations are tolerably good, and thirteen in number.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.\*

**A** REMARKABLY comprehensive and well-illustrated *Topographical Dictionary of England and Wales*, with maps, is publishing by Mr. Lea, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row. Judging from the first part of the work we may safely say that it may be consulted by persons of every pro-

*The Letters of Horace Walpole.* Edited by PETER CUNNINGHAM. London: Richard Bentley.

*The Comparative Properties of Human and Animal Milk.* A new theory as to Essences, and a new interpretation of some physiological facts. By M. A. BAINES. London: John Churchill.

*The Theory and Practice of Harmony and Composition; being a Manual for the use of Students.* Glasgow: J. H. De Monti.

*The Book of Field Sports; containing a Complete System of the Veterinary Art.* By H. D. MILES, Esq. London: Henry Lea.

*The Volunteer Levée.* London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

*Amy's Kitchen; a Village Romance.* London: Lockwood and Co.

*London at a Glance.* Thomas Hodgson, Paternoster Row.

*Beeton's Book of Household Management.* Edited by Mrs. ISABELLA BEETON. London: S. O. Beeton.

*Is it not Written? Being the Testimony of Scripture against Romanism.* By EDWARD S. SPENCER, A.B. London: Smith, Elder, & Co.

*The Greek Testament; from Cardinal Mai's edition of the Vulgate Bible.* By ROBERT ORINBY, M.A., Professor of Greek and Latin Literature in the University of Ireland. Dublin: James Duffy.

*Physiology for Common Schools; in Twenty-seven Lessons.* By Mrs. C. BRAY. London: Longman & Co.

*A Popular History of England, with upwards of One thousand Illustrations on steel and wood.* London: Bradbury & Evans.

*The Alleluia Battle; or, Pelagianism in Britain.* John, Henry, and James Parker.

*One of Them.* By CHARLES LEVER. London: Chapman & Hall.

*Journal of the Dublin Statistical Society.* Dublin: M'Glashan & Gill.

fession, as it contains some information on all possible points connected with the past history and present aspect of every place in the country.

By the same publisher is issued the first part, containing the *Tempest*, of the Works of Shakespeare, edited by Samuel Phelps, Esq. It is a coloured edition, contains introductory remarks and explanatory notes, and the text is very neatly and correctly printed upon good paper.

*The Irish Quarterly Review* contains several elaborate articles on subjects of considerable interest and importance. The first is an interesting one on "An Old Poet," Henry Constable, who was distinguished among the minor poets of the age of Elizabeth. The sonnets of Constable, quoted in the Review, which he quaintly addressed to the soul of Sir Philip Sydney, have great beauty. "The Old Phases in Literature," "Irish Nationality from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth Century," and "The Quarterly Record of the Progress of Reformatory Schools and Prison Discipline," are well-written and instructive articles.

Horace Walpole's celebrated *Letters*, owing to the high price at which they have hitherto been sold, have been confined chiefly to the libraries of the rich and learned. The knowledge of the generality of readers has been limited to the name of Walpole and the title of his famous correspondence. Mr. Bentley, however, in a literary and laudable spirit, has commenced the publication of the "Letters" in a series of parts, at a price that will place their supremely valuable and interesting contents within the reach of most readers. They are chronologically arranged, and form, as now collected, the only complete edition. We need scarcely add that the extreme interest of these Letters consists in graphic notices by a masterly hand of the men and manners of an age in which Walpole himself was one of the most conspicuous actors. Such being their merits these Letters must always be welcome to readers of every class of society.

We believe that a knowledge of the subjects which are treated with great candour and intelligence in this paper on the *Properties of Milk*, would be essentially useful to the mothers of England, and so to the nation universally.

The first part of this work, on *Harmony and Composition*, bears ample evidence of high musical attainments on the part of its author; and, from its character, it appears to be specially adapted for the use of leaders of music in churches and musical associations.

*The Book of Field Sports.* The first number of this work is a specimen of a superior publication. Great finish and excellence are displayed in its illustrations, typography, and plan; and nothing, seemingly, has been spared to render the work complete, accurate, and entertaining. The frontispiece is the British racer, the Flying Dutchman, drawn expressly for this work by Harry Hall, of Newmarket. It is a fine portrait of a very fine racer. The second plate contains nine illustrations of the different sorts of the gun that have been in use from the origin of that instrument, namely, the hand-gonne, the arquebus, the matchlock, the wheel or rose-lock, the musquet, the snap-haunce, the petronel, the fusil, the flintlock, the percussion gun. A chapter is devoted to the history of the introduction and progress of these portable fire-arms. In another chapter the names of the parts of the gun, and the construction and parts of a fowling-piece are minutely described, with directions as to the several parts of the lock, taking it to pieces, cleaning, and putting together. The trigger, safety-guard, and Baker's safety-lock are likewise examined and explained. A well-written chapter on the "History of the Horse" concludes the first number. We can confidently recommend the *Book of Field Sports* as a valuable work of reference for the gentleman and the farmer; indeed, for every one interested in rural pursuits and recreations.

The experiences of Ensign Sopht at the great *Volunteer Levée*, as illustrated in this little work, may sufficiently amuse a light reader for an hour.

*Amy's Kitchen*, by the author of *A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam*, is a pleasing little story, and, like the former tales of the same author, charms by the truthfulness of its sketches, and the purity of tone which pervades it.

*London at a Glance*, is an admirably designed and well-finished guide to the metropolis. It contains thirty-six maps in sections, a key-map of the whole of London, seven thousand street references, and a general index to the public buildings, hotels, and places of amusement, forming altogether a most desirable and useful guide to visitors. The dense and difficult labyrinths of the metropolis, whose streets cover an area of upwards of fifty square miles, may be traversed with ease by the aid of this "Atlas of London," constructed as it is upon a very simple and intelligible plan.

Mrs. Beeton's *Book of Household Management*, issued monthly, at a very moderate price, is a neatly printed and illustrated work upon modern household cookery. It is not merely a dry collection of recipes, nor a bald catalogue of the ingredients, mode, and time of cooking dishes, &c., but every chapter in the work is enriched by an abundance of interesting notes, anecdotes, and illustrations.

*Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information*, Part XVI. of which we have received, is an exceedingly cheap publication.

*Is it not Written?*—As it does not lie within our province to enter the domain of theological controversy, the utmost we can do with regard to the work before us is simply to state the subject which is discussed in it, and the answer which the author gives to the question, "Is it not written?" Is not *what* written? That Romanism is not genuine Christianity—the sacred Scriptures themselves bearing witness. Here, in a few words, are the question and answer regarding a subject that has for ages engaged the pens of controversial laymen, priests, bishops, popes, and doctors, and filled libraries with their books. But whoever desires to see the points in dispute clearly and logically argued should consult the work itself. It contains a summary of the great controversy with Rome. The Protestant rule of faith and practice, the mode of interpretation of Scripture, and the distinctive doctrines of the Protestant Church, are forcibly stated, and maintained against the errors of the Church which Mr. Spencer so ably exposes and refutes.

*The Greek Testament* published by Mr. Duffy is intended for the use of students. The text has been approved by the Church to which the learned editor belongs. The notes, which are in English, are chiefly philological and explanatory; the Protestant scholar and reader will find that the interpretation of texts is sometimes doctrinal, but the distinctive dogmas of his Church are not vulgarly protruded by the editor. In pre-



paring this edition of the Greek Testament the editor has drawn from the works of some of the best German critics and professors. Upon matters of doctrine there will always be a difference of opinion between Protestant and Catholic divines, and upon the orthography and various readings of the original there will also be disagreement; but as to the broad spirit of the Gospel, whether in Greek or in English, there cannot, we think, be any question, it is so straight and manifest. This edition is, however, very creditable to the publisher, and the student will find the letter of the text very clear and distinct, and the copious notes of much service.

**Physiology for Common Schools.**—Perhaps there is no subject about which people know less than the physical constitution of their own bodies, and yet there is none more necessary that should be known if we would maintain healthy and strong "the house we live in." In twenty-seven easy lessons, entitled "Physiology for Common Schools," Mrs. Bray has supplied all the information necessary for youth to know about the laws of their physical well-being, which, if impressed upon their minds in early life, may be the means of blessing them with a long life of health and happiness.

This number of the *Popular History of England* contains portraits of Watt, Priestley, and Franklin, the "ipsa lumina" of history. The development of the productive power of the country, its agricultural condition, and every art that has contributed to the progress of Great Britain from 1760 to 1783, are described with accuracy and ability.

**The Atleuia Battle** is an exceedingly interesting little work, descriptive of times, manners, and opinions in Britain in the fifth century.

**One of Them** proceeds on its course well, attracting its readers by its genial spirit and natural flow of humour. O'Shea and his man Joe, by their oddities, produce plenty of amusement and fun.

Mr. Jeffs has published a little pamphlet which has gone through several editions, entitled "*Le Pape, les Empereurs, et la Révolution, par un Catholique Anglais.*"

We have received Part XV. of the learned and popular *Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences*, conducted by Charles Knight.

**Routledge's Illustrated Natural History** contains for April some capital illustrations of the "Agouti," the curious "fur country pouched cat;" "Short horn bull," "Suffolk bull," the "Zebu," the domestic cattle of India, and the "Brahmin Bull." The history of the uses and habits of each of these is particularly interesting and instructive.

#### SERIALS.

**Blackwood's Magazine** for April contains several powerful articles on subjects of general interest and importance. "Wellington's Career" is sketched with exceeding great skill and accuracy, and the reader is not left in uncertainty as to the great character of Wellington. The story of "Lady Hamilton" is also told, and her character defended in a spirit that does credit to the writer. The little volume of poems by Mrs. Browning is freely criticised and properly condemned. "Our Position with China," Alison's "History of Europe from 1815 to 1852," "What we have done for the Princes of India," and "Parliamentary Duelling," are all very ably treated. With the writer of the last article, the Foreign Secretary is by no means the "right man in the right place."

**Fraser's Magazine** for April displays a good deal of the wealth of its literary ability and skill. We need but mention a few of its articles as specimens of sterling merit and value. "Gryll Grange," by the author of "Headlong Hall," consists of a series of dialogues upon topics that are generally popular and interesting; the dialogue itself is pointed and clever. "William the Silent" is a pleasant and instructive sketch and defence of the character of William of Orange. "Why Virtue and Merit are rarely Rewarded" is the subject of a very sensible article, in which Palmerston and Louis Napoleon are both reviewed and judged. "Representation of every Locality and Intelligence" is a timely, intelligent, and elaborate discussion of an all-important subject. In "The Literary Suburb of the Eighteenth Century," which is continued, the fame of Pope, his contemporaries, and his villa, form the subject of a most interesting chapter. The present number closes with a conversation in a railway carriage, suggested by the question, "What are we coming to?" in which the dangers from despotism, the burdens of an armed peace, and the Volunteer movement, are severally discussed. We must not forget to mention that this number of *Fraser* contains "Spring Songs," by Isa Craig, the author of the "Burns' Prize Ode."

In the *Cornhill Magazine* for April, "Lovel the Widower," "William Hogarth," "Studies in Animal Life," and "The Framley Parsonage" are continued with increasing interest. "Inside Canton" is a vivid and clever picture of the old Chinese city and its people; "Ideal Houses," and "The How and Why of Long Shots and Straight Shots," are exceedingly interesting and popular papers, the latter being as useful as it is popular. There is also in this number two charming poems, the one by R. Monckton Milnes, entitled "Strangers Yet," the other by T. Hood. "The Last Sketch," a fragment of a story by the late Charlotte Brontë, and "Under Chloroform," are likewise deserving of notice. The illustrations are much improved.

**Dublin University Magazine.** Among the admirable contents of this popular magazine, we notice an interesting account of "Grannie O'Malley," the famous Irish heroine; a good sketch of the literature of the Vedas; a review of the *Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to Japan*, which affords us an insight into the social state of the Japanese; and a smart and diverting story of "The Wooing and the Winning of Amy O'Neill."

**Macmillan's Magazine** contains a variety of well-written articles. We observe, first, a sensible and persuasive article "On the Revision of the Prayer Book, and the Act of Uniformity." "Buddha and Buddhism" forms the subject of another paper, which is written by one who evidently well understands the question. "Tom Brown at Oxford" is continued, and he is, we should think, about the most attractive personage in the old city at this time. These, with several other papers, &c. of equal interest and importance, render this magazine for April very attractive.

**The Universal Review** has afforded us much pleasure; its contents are varied and excellent. The second chapter of "The National Money Box," and the paper on Scientific Biography, contain much useful and valuable information.

**The Eclectic** contains, amongst other good articles, reviews of the "Kirk of Scotland," and of the life and labours of the late eminent Bishop Wilson. "Our Illustrated Books" is an article upon the art of professional illustrators, in which their talent and services to literature are fully and properly appreciated. "To Edgeworth Town and Back" is a most amusing sketch of Irish life and manners.

We have received the *Spiritual Magazine* for April, in which the principal object of the writers appears to be to turn the attention of its readers from wholly utilitarian and material views of life to something higher and holier. No doubt the highest aim of a rational being is to attain a knowledge of spiritual things, but his very reason itself, we should think, would prevent him from adopting false means to that end. The *Spiritual Magazine*, however, is characterised by a spirit of candour and a toleration of others' opinions.

We do not know of any Magazine more deserving of a prominent place among the entertaining and instructive serials of the day for youth than the *Boy's Own Magazine*. It is the communicator of much useful information, and contains many interesting tales, briefly and perspicuously written, and very nicely illustrated.

**Recreative Science**, a monthly record and remembrancer of intellectual observation, contains this month sundry papers, with illustrations, upon subjects of utility, viz., "Lead," "The History and Uses of Hemp," "Sportive Exercises upon Musical Notation," "My Bird, the Siskin," "Wayside Weeds, and their Teachings," &c.

**The Englishwoman's Journal** has its average number of good articles upon its own especial topics. "The General Education of Woman," "Madam Henriette Brown," and "The Position of Women in France," are, among a variety of instructive and entertaining articles, particularly noteworthy.

In the *Art Journal* for the present month are three beautiful engravings; the first is Domenichini's "St. Catherine;" second, Wilkie's "Blind Man's Buff," both from the Royal collection; and "Chastity," from the statue by J. Durham. Two Pop Artists, Sherwin and Coway, by Walter Thornbury, is a good retrospective sketch, with which this number opens.

**The Christian Examiner** contains a series of ably-written articles, which are characterized throughout by serious reflection and profound conviction. In the article on "Womanhood," the writer takes an admirable view of female character, education, and influence. "The Liberal Religious Movement in the United States" forms the subject of a remarkably good sketch of the varied phases of that movement.

In the *Welcome Guest* for this month, the love story "Blow hot, Blow cold" is continued. Mr. G. A. Sala continues his "Lady Chesterfield's Letters to her Daughter." A beautiful little poem, entitled, "The Sister Arts," with a pretty illustration, also adorns the present number.

**Le Follet**, *Journal du Grand Monde*, Fashion, Polite Literature, Beaux Arts, &c., is as pleasing as usual in feminine grace of fashion and of form. The figures in the first plate, however, exhibit a circumference of drapery rather beyond our ideas of proportion; but there seems to be no prospect, at present, that crinoline will be contracted one inch for the sake of convenience or appearance.

In *Once a Week*, "Evan Harrington, or He would be a Gentleman," is continued. A variety of most interesting sketches and poems, with illustrations, also render this number very attractive.

**Plain or Ringlets** is a story that increases in power and point as it proceeds.

In the *Journal of the Dublin Statistical Society* for April are several articles of great practical value. "Immigration into our West India Colonies," and "The effects of the employment of women in occupations attended with publicity, illustrated by the result of the Factory System at Bradford," are two subjects which are treated in an enlightened spirit of justice and good feeling.

#### GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN BOOKS.

##### IMMORTALITY AND SCIENCE.

IT was not with light or trifling questions that the human understanding began its researches. In the very infancy of its investigations, the beginning and the end of things attracted its glance, the present and that part of the past which lay near, and which it had just experienced, it regarded as a middle point, altogether incomprehensible between two extremes unless it gazed into the obscurity of the remotest bygone and of the furthest futurity. It has thus happened that concerning the immortality of living beings, concerning our life after death, very ancient and manifold opinions have prevailed, and have been transmitted to us. Many writers, and Lessing is one of them, have asserted that without the belief in immortality, no religion, no society, no government can exist. Others have gone still further. In the unanimous belief of all nations in our existence after death, they have tried to find an incontrovertible and invincible proof of the truth of this belief, and have not deemed of any importance the anomalies and eccentricities which have marked the belief itself; being accustomed to see round every faith some kind of superstition gather. In effect, if we look at matters in the mass, we cannot fail to be convinced that something true must lie at the foundation of a faith, which is universally disseminated, even if everything in the faith should not be true. Thus it has been concluded that the doctrine of immortality must be true, because it has been universally accepted, though opinions may be infinitely varied regarding the What and the How of our condition beyond the grave. But widely as the faith in immortality has been diffused, no less widely has the doubt; and if we count not the voices but weigh them, it might be thought that the preponderance was on the side of the deniers. If there has been no nation which has not cherished the faith in our existence after death, so can verily still less any people be shown which had arrived at the maturity of its scientific consciousness without having yielded to doubts directed against our immortal being. Small trouble does it cost the untried intellect of youthful nations to place before itself difficult,

unanswerable questions. All that it cares for is to exercise itself on problems which excite universal interest. A later and more cautious generation may be disposed to determine, first of all, what human energies are capable of achieving:—but the fresh spirit of the world's youthful time it becomes well to dare, and to regard nothing as unattainable. When, however, science raises its head, doubt begins to stir. The scientific maturity of nations draws after it the host of scruples, hesitations, despondencies, whereby immortality is assailed. Shall we consequently trust the convictions created by a simple impulse of the uncultivated understanding of a faith child-like, but altogether dominated by the phantasy?—or shall we follow the doubt which scientific reflection calls forth, armed with the arts alike of speculation and reflection? Certain it is that as soon as scientific inquiry has arisen, it is no longer possible to lead men back to the honest steps of simple faith. It is not a prying temerity which inspires doubt: from the nature of things does doubt spring: it is a result of the ripening mind of nations. If, therefore, the questions which doubt asks are not to be wholly disregarded, they must be scientifically answered.—*Ritter's Immortality.*

#### THE COMMON—THE SUBLIME.

The highest, the purest is the commonest, the most intelligible; therefore elementary geometry is higher than the so-called higher geometry. The more difficult and complicated a science becomes, the more it wanders from the true human path, and is mixed with impure elements.—*Novalis.*

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(SPECIAL.)

ROME, 31st March, 1860.

##### "ST. JOSEPH'S DAY."

THE columns of a daily paper are, I think, more fitted than those of a weekly journal for the passing narrative of current events. My wish, indeed, in these letters of mine to you, has been to treat of those subjects which have something more than a momentary interest, rather than to chronicle the trifling changes which vary the monotony of Roman life. I have therefore abstained from sending you any account of our recent *emeute* till I was able to satisfy myself that it possessed features worthy of more especial notice and more permanent record. The general character of the event you have doubtless learnt ere this from the reports of your daily contemporaries; and probably in the busy round of news at home our poor little *emeute*—our one-ewe lamb of an event—has been by this time well nigh forgotten. At any rate, it is not my intention to trouble you with a repetition of a "thrice-told" tale. The peculiar aspect of the event to which I wish to call your attention relates to the accounts which the Government has thought fit to put forward concerning the occurrence.

The Papal authorities have, as I believe, been guilty of gross illegality, of deliberate cruelty, and of systematic perversion of truth. These are heavy charges to bring against the self-constituted Vicegerents of CHRIST on earth; and if these charges be true, they constitute offences of no common magnitude. By the official statements of the Government, by the confessions of their own partisans, out of their own mouths, in fact, I hold they can be convicted. We all know the French proverb, *Qui s'excuse s'accuse*. In virtue of this proverb, the very fact that the Papal authorities have taken measures to explain their conduct shows that there is something which needs to be explained away, and if in their explanations facts are wilfully and deliberately mis-stated, we may not unjustly assume that the acknowledgment of the truth is felt by the offenders themselves to convict them of wrong-doing.

Now, there have appeared two accounts of the occurrences on St. Joseph's day, which may be regarded as the official version. One is in the Government Gazette, the *Giornale di Roma*, the other in a French journal, the *Monde*. You will perhaps remember, that when the *Univers* was suppressed in France on account of its vehement pro-papal partisanship, the *Monde* was started at once as its avowed successor. Indeed, if the defunct *Univers* may be regarded as the clerical "ELIJAH," the *Monde* is certainly the "ELISHA" of the Church. Wearing the prophet's mantle of the *Univers*, the *Monde* is the acknowledged champion of the Papacy, the organ of the Ultramontane party. The account of the *emeute* given in this paper is by far the fullest of the two; and, whatever may be said as to its official weight, is undoubtedly intended to place the whole affair under the most favourable light for the Papacy. Let me show first what that account is.

The *Monde* commences with a statement, that the fact of a grand revolutionary movement being intended to take place on the day in question had long been known to the Government, both from the private information of important personages, and from the fact that placards were placed on the walls "exciting to revolt." Now, the "important personages," if they have any existence at all, must be spies, and the statement that placards were stuck up publicly is deliberately false. In a few instances papers were posted up and torn down at once, with the words *Viva Vittorio Emanuele* written on them; but no placard, unless put up as a decoy by a Government spy, could contain an incitement to revolt, as all the revolutionary party, as the paper styles them, are to a man opposed to any attempt at a revolt under present circumstances. The more important point, however, is this: By this admission the Government are proved to have had full knowledge of the probability of a disturbance beforehand, and in the words of the journal, "arrangements were made for maintaining order." Why, then, I ask, did not the Govern-

ment, for the sake of common justice and humanity, issue a proclamation ordering well-disposed people to keep quiet, and not to join in any crowd, at their own peril? The Government have an undoubted right to disperse a crowd, however peaceable a one, if they think fit. The legality of such a proceeding cannot be questioned, whatever may be thought of its wisdom. There is, and can be no excuse for a Government which, knowing there was to be a crowd, and knowing they intended to disperse it by armed force, took no precautions to hinder women, children, and casual strangers, from falling victims to the brutality of their soldiery. The account then tells a "cock and bull" story about a number of students who sang a "Te Deum" in honour of the annexation, at the church of "La Sapienza." The story is quite new to us, and even if true, is no excuse for cutting down other people, hours afterwards, in an entirely different place. The Papal story then runs as follows:—

"The assemblage proceeded to the Corso. The leaders of the gathering divided the persons present into groups, and marched in military fashion. It was easy to see that the crowd was chiefly composed of the very lowest class; in fact, one group consisted entirely of butchers, tanners, &c.—all persons ready in using the knife. Two brothers, named BARBERI, of violent character, who have already undergone condemnations for crime, seemed to be in command. The Roman *gendarmes*, considering the presence of these two men dangerous, arrested them. The mob, on that, became excited; cries of 'Executioners' ('Boia') were raised, and the *gendarmes* were hooted and hissed, and had difficulty in forcing their way through the crowd, but at last succeeded in arriving safely with their prisoners. The affair might have gone no further, but the rioters hooted and insulted a patrol of *gendarmes* who had ordered them to disperse. In the meantime detachments of French soldiers paraded the Corso. By about six the crowd increased still more, and the excitement became greater; and, in fact, the demonstration assumed a character which it was necessary to combat."

There is hardly a line in this statement which does not contain a misrepresentation. The Corso was filled with one dense mass of carriages passing up and down, while the pavement was crowded with bystanders, who circulated with difficulty. Beyond a few young men who walked arm in arm together, there was not, and could not have been anything approaching to marching in military fashion. The crowd was composed of the most respectable classes, dressed out in their holiday attire. The presence of a double line of carriages, some mile in length, is a sufficient proof as to the character of the assemblage. The crowd was not of the class that wear knives, or else, in the affray, some of the *gendarmes* would most certainly have been stabbed, which was not the case. The two brothers BARBERI are not known of here, and, like the Corsican brothers, are to be found alone in the brain of a romance writer. One young man, who was arrested for bearing a violet in his coat button, was, it is true, hustled out of the *gendarmes'* hands, but no injury whatever was inflicted on the soldiers. The idea, indeed, of the liberal party at Rome being led by butchers or tanners, is too absurd to need refutation here. A whole nation of malcontents hardly requires leaders, but such leaders as there are, are avowedly men of education, position, and rank. For obvious reasons I must not give their names, though it would be easy to do so. There was never any attempt to attack the police, and on only one occasion that I could learn was a low hiss raised as they passed. No order was ever issued, or at any rate issued audibly, for the mob to disperse. Indeed, so little disturbance was there of any kind, at the "Piazza Colonna," a square opening on the Corso, that the crowd down the street were utterly unaware of anything having occurred, and the only reason that the assemblage grew bigger towards six o'clock is, that at this hour, as usual, the drivers and walkers on the Pincio promenade passed through the street on their return home. There neither was, nor could have been, any French patrol sent to clear the street; and, in fact, till the dragoons charged, the crowd were entirely ignorant that anything had occurred, or else the crowd would have dispersed at once.

"Thereupon," I read, "the Assessor of Rome, M. PASQUALONI, an advocate, a man of great firmness and intelligence, ordered the *gendarmes* on foot and horseback, who had collected in the palace, to disperse the crowd. This was done with great rapidity, as the armed force, in spite of hootings and hissings, rushed on the rioters and struck them with the flat of their swords. Some few were wounded, and some persons who were present from mere curiosity received scratches or bruises." It is really childish to suppose that a lawyer, whatever his "firmness or intelligence" might be, would give orders to an armed force to charge, unless he had received previous instructions, or that any body of soldiers would take instructions to use force from an unauthorized civilian. M. PASQUALONI may choose to offer himself as the scapegoat for the Government, but the public will refuse to believe in his claim to the doubtful honour. If the soldiers only used the flat of their swords, how is it that between one and two hundred persons were wounded, that a child was cut down in its mother's arms while she was sitting in her carriage, that fifteen persons were carried to the hospitals, and that, in more than three instances, the "scratches or bruises" received have proved fatal?

The account published in the *Giornale di Roma* is identically the same as this in substance, except that very few details of any kind are given, and no names mentioned. In both, an attempt is made, by implication, to insinuate that the French and Papal soldiery acted together in the outrages committed; an insinuation, sufficiently disproved by the fact, that General GUXON has thought it necessary to publish a letter in yesterday's Gazette, denying the report that the French soldiers had rescued prisoners from the



*gendarmes.* The denial may be true or false, but the necessity for making it shows what the feeling of the French soldiers is known to have been. Be this as it may, certain broad facts remain confessed and undisputed. The Papal Government knew there would be a demonstration, and resolved to disperse the crowd with armed force. No attempt was made to prevent the necessity of violence, or to warn the innocent against incurring the punishment inflicted on the guilty. Without any adequate provocation, an attack was made on a mixed and helpless crowd, by the express orders of the Government. In this attack many people were wounded, and some received fatal injuries. The soldiers who executed these orders and inflicted these injuries, have been praised and rewarded for their conduct, even by the "highest" authority in Rome. The guilt, if guilt there be, lies at the door of the Priest Governors, who have gladly assumed the responsibility. "The lesson given yesterday," says the *Monde*, "has profited,"—how and to whom, time will show. Hardly I think, at any rate, to the religion of mercy and forgiveness, or to those who preach its doctrines and enforce its teachings by such lessons.

TURIN, March 31, 1860.

THE Prince of CARIGNAN has met with the most flattering reception at all the principal towns on his route from Turin to Florence. At Genoa, the civil and military authorities met him at the station, and accompanied him on board the *Maria Adelaide*, which sailed for Leghorn escorted by other vessels. The enthusiasm and cordiality manifested towards the cousin of the king were equally intense at Leghorn. The vessels anchored in that port all displayed their colours. The English and French ships of war offered homage to the Lieutenant of Tuscany by repeated salvos of artillery, and their captains went on board the *Maria Adelaide* to pay their respects to his Royal Highness. Along the railway line, from Leghorn to Pisa, the populace and the National Guard saluted the Prince with the liveliest marks of respect. At Florence, every preparation was made to give him an imposing reception. From the President of the Council of State, down to the directors of the educational institutions, and the departmental chiefs resident at Florence, all the public authorities of every grade assembled to receive him at the railway station, and accompany him to the Pitti Palace. Here he received the Councillors of State and inferior and municipal authorities, after which he showed himself to the many thousands assembled in the Piazza Pitti, and was saluted again and again with hearty cheers and warm *vivas* by the rejoicing multitude. Central Italy now enters into a settled and established condition, after so many months of uncertainty and of provisional direction. It co-operates in forming a State of upwards of eleven millions of inhabitants, is highly privileged as to natural advantages and position, productions and climate, and is susceptible of rapid development in the way of peaceful progress and political greatness. The union of Tuscany and the *Emilian* provinces with the Sardinian kingdom, while removing the danger of that antagonism which must almost inevitably have arisen in the course of time, at the same time strengthens both their material and intellectual forces, and furnishes the elements of cohesion between the various peoples. If the union of order and liberty was ever necessary to any State at any time, it certainly is to Italy at the present day. The fallen Governments have given a serious blow to the principle of authority. How could governments so hated and despised by the people fail to inspire contempt for sovereignty, and insubordination to all civil rule? Piedmont alone, during the past twelve years, of all the Italian Governments, has been the one to cause the principles of order to be respected. Her work is not yet complete; she has still to proceed with her labour of reconciling order with liberty, and making liberty subservient to public order. We are in the happy condition of freedom from absolutism, and of having nothing to fear from exaggerated ideas of liberty, either in theory or in practice. Twelve years' experience of constitutional régime has formed the political habits of the Subalpine population, and furnished us with useful instruction and example for the future. The dignified deportment of the Tuscan and *Emilian* Assemblies, the models of wisdom and moderation offered, and the proofs of self-restraint and self-sacrifice made by the people of Central Italy during the past year, show them to be susceptible of the same union of freedom and order as ourselves; and I doubt not we shall work harmoniously together under our beloved Sovereign. The excommunication so long talked of is said to be already launched, with the usual formalities. It is directed against the authors and promoters of the annexation. In this way, it embraces a tolerably wide circle. Not fewer than twelve millions of Italians must be included in its anathemas, and it would be difficult to calculate how many millions in other states. Piedmont has done its utmost to prevent Umbria and the Marches from rising. It would have cost infinitely less effort to get up a demonstration there in favour of union with Piedmont, than it has done to avoid such demonstration; yet the Court of Rome hurls her excommunications against the power which has made most exertion to guarantee the integrity of the Papal States. Rome has not the excuse of heresy or schism to allege against VICTOR EMANUEL. Religion, in fact, has nothing to do with the question; differences of faith are wholly estranged from it. The Romagnese, unable to endure the bad government of the Pope, have asked to be released from his temporal rule, and the king has given ear to their earnest prayers. The Pope, having no temporal weapons with which to protect his temporal dominions, is obliged to have recourse to spiritual arms, and prostitutes them to purposes utterly anti-spiritual. The King's Government will, I doubt not, be fully equal to

the occasion, prove its strength by its moderation, and still cause its laws to be respected, in spite of the threats and exorbitant pretensions of Rome. I confess to some curiosity and impatience to know the manner in which this long-talked-of excommunication would be given to the world. It has been said that it was to be announced in Saint Peter's, the church to be hung with black, and that the presence of all the religious corporations of the capital of the Catholic world would be invited. I doubt, however, that things would be carried to this excess. Such a scene at Rome could not fail to excite the indignation of the populace. At present, the French soldiery are the only support of the Pontifical Government, and it would be rather too inconsistent that they should be called upon to quiet a tumult whose origin must be ascribed greatly to the encouragement given by NAPOLEON III. to the peoples of Central Italy. History encourages us to hope for the best. The Italians have cheering domestic examples as to the way in which the thunders of the Vatican have been received by princes and their subjects. All the Italian Governments, and Venice above all, as being the nearest to Rome, have utterly despised them, and obtained the support of the people in opposing them. Let the Piedmontese Government put a bold face on the matter, and it will have the nation with it. The people of the Peninsula, for many ages, have hated and despised the Governments which have humbled themselves to Rome, and, on the other hand, have always been ready to stand by those who have opposed energetic resistance to the pontifical pretensions, and guarded the rights of the civil power. In the present question, in which the liberty of the people is opposed by the Court of Rome, the excommunication is a weapon as impotent as the mercenary troops called together by that Court. The executioners of Perugia, and, still more recently, of the Roman City, can have no hope of exciting alarm by their spiritual arms, employed in the service of an anti-national and detested cause.

The situation of Nice is at present very deplorable. A very large party remains faithful to our King, and should surely merit the sympathy of France on this account, as being likely to prove devoted subjects when circumstances compel them to submit to a change of sovereigns. They are, however, exposed to insult, contumely, and even personal violence. I am far from blaming the French Government, and have no wish to make it responsible for the violent deeds of those who assume to be its agents, and who, while calling themselves Nice separatists, are known not to be inhabitants, or at least, not natives of Nice. By their tumultuous proceedings, and the offensive and injurious language which they employ, they provoke reactionary tendencies, and endanger violent party collisions. This state of things should be put an end to. It is neither safe nor dignified for either the French or Piedmontese Government, and it is most prejudicial to the material interests of the town itself. Nice is a city which contains a large foreign population, attracted thither by the salubrity and mildness of the climate, and who have hitherto enjoyed uninterrupted repose in the midst of a population remarkably pacific and obedient to the laws. Now, the aspect of affairs is totally changed, but, I trust, only temporarily.

The affairs of Naples are pursuing the same melancholy course as heretofore. A new ministry has been constructed, but no one knows anything of its programme. It matters little, however, at Naples who the prime minister may be, or what the system of government professed by the ministry. The life and soul of the Neapolitan Government is the police. It is the police which moves all the wheels of the machinery upon which the exercise of justice, by courtesy so called, depends, and which essentially embodies the policy of the Government. AISSA, the head of the police in Naples, and MANISCALO, in Sicily, are omnipotent. Arrests, political persecution, and discontent, have arrived to such a height that it seems as if open insurrection might be looked for from day to day. FRANCIS II. troubles himself little about this threatening state of affairs. But, even if he wished to change his course, and give some attention to the wellbeing of his subjects, he would meet with no little difficulty, surrounded as he is by Austrian agents and clerical bigots. The following list, obtained through a high chamberlain of the Court of Naples, will show how completely the Court, and all the chief advisers of the king, are in the hands of the Jesuits, who monopolise confession in the kingdom of Naples, and thus, in effect, direct the policy of the Government:—Monsignor GALLO, the confessor of the king, General AGOSTINO, Colonel SEVERINO, and Chevalier ZENON, the king's private secretaries, as also the ministers MURENA and SCORZA all confess to Father COSTA. The Queen Consort confesses to Father LUSTEZ, who came from Aquigraña on purpose; the Conte d'AQUILA, and the Conte DI TRANI to Father LUBANO; the princes and princesses related to the king, General LA TOUR, and General SCALETTA, captain of the body guard, to Father CURCI; General FERRARA to Father DE ROSA, General DE SANGRO, prefect of the police of the royal palace, and Count LUDOLF, to Father VIGILANTE; finally, the Prince BISIGNANO, majordomo, to Father VINCI. This list is a sufficient explanation of the extraordinary protection accorded by the Neapolitan Government to the Company of JESUS, which society enjoys the direction of all the prisons and colleges of the kingdom.

HANOVER, April 2, 1860.

IN my letter of last week I called attention to the equivocal tactics of the journals, the acknowledged organs of the Russian or Slavonian propaganda. The more probable a breach between the two great Western Powers becomes, the more rabid are these mendacious hirelings against England, and the more benevolently inclined to France. The distinction is so glaring, the falsehood so

crass, the hatred so apparent, that one cannot help adopting the prevalent belief that a secret understanding exists between Russia and France. We are utterly dumbfounded at the audacious disregard of contemporary history and public opinion, when we find these brazen scribes asserting that England is going about the world begging a coalition against France, for the purpose of exciting discord among the continental nations, and establishing her own supremacy upon their ruin. These assertions are made day after day, with a persistency which evidences the set task of spurring on the French to an aggressive policy. The Germans are represented by these organs as the dupes of England, in spite of the universal groan of the German press and people at the supposed indifference of England to the plans of the French EMPEROR. I have already given your readers proofs enough of the real sentiments of the people of this country, as expressed in "declarations" and petitions; but in the face of these Russian manoeuvres, the following is more especially worthy of attention. In the Legislative Assembly of Frankfurt, on the 27th ult., Dr. BRAUNFELS moved this resolution: "That the Legislative Assembly request the Senate to urge through their representative in the Federal Diet, the immediate establishment of a central authority and a national parliament." The reasons advanced in support of the motion were, that since the beginning of last year, Germany has been constantly oppressed with the fear of a threatening danger. The powerful nation on her western border has been transformed into a focus of war; and, blindly obedient to the will of one man, accepts the splendour of military fame as a substitute for their lost civil liberty. The doctrine of natural boundaries, at first expressed in whispers, will soon be loudly and clearly outspoken in a country where every word is a toleration, or emanation, from the Supreme Government. And this doctrine will be expounded this way or that way, according to the will and desires of the ruler. To-day it is a mountain fastness, tomorrow it will be a river. We already hear the old song, so often sung by French historians and politicians about the indefeasible claims of France to territories, of which, by the fortune of war, she happened to hold possession for hardly ten years; while the same have formed part and parcel of Germany these ten centuries. With such doctrines there is an end to treaties and the peace of the world, so long as the resources of the French nation are at the disposal of an irresponsible ruler. Now that Switzerland is fully aware that treaties are considered subordinate to the force of circumstances; now that even England is alive to the deceitfulness of her ally, it is the duty of Germany, whose very existence is at stake, to show that she is ready and able to perform her part in the defence of treaties and just rights of the surrounding nations. But, with the deepest shame and grief, the German patriot is forced to confess that, during the armed peace of the last thirty years, nothing has been done to form the divided States of Germany into a compact nation, notwithstanding the ardent wishes of the entire people. Germany, that seeks for no conquests abroad, is still wanting the first conditions of even self-defence, union, organization, and a chief. The disunion of Germany has ever been the best ally of her mortal foe, and while threatened with the recurrence of the days of Ulm and Jena it is a poor consolation, and perhaps a deceitful hope, to look forward to a future Leipzig and a Waterloo. At this moment, when we see the French pointing to the Rhine; when we see journals established in Alsatia for the express purpose of preaching the blessings of the French rule to the inhabitants of the Rhine; when we know that a haughty foe is making all secure in his flank and rear, preparatory to his grand move; when we discover him purchasing the plans of German fortresses from traitors, at such a time we hear German princes and statesmen proclaiming their right to maintain the present state of disunion; that, in fact, the shame and misery we endured at the hands of the First NAPOLEON is to be the fate of our country again. But the German people think otherwise, and what is more, they are determined to have it otherwise. The President, in putting the motion, said he felt convinced he was but acting in accordance with the sentiments of the Assembly, when he called upon all to rise as one man, in token of their unanimous assent. The whole Assembly rose.

The rumours of a "revendication" of the fortress of Landau are beginning to find credit. At all events, the rumours which for some time past have been in circulation respecting the French claim to this stronghold have not taken their origin from the people. We hear of French emissaries travelling as commercial agents, who leave cards of German firms in German towns on the Rhine, with the object, as it were, of soliciting business, but it is believed really to familiarise the people with the French claim.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL's speech, and the change in the tone of the English journals towards France, have been hailed with delight by the press and people of this country; and the alliance between England and Prussia, is considered a settled affair. Englishmen, however, have good reason to watch with a degree of doubt an alliance between England and Prussia or any German power, or indeed a united Germany, at this moment; for although the people are enthusiastically patriotic, and prepared to submit to any sacrifice to defend their country from a French invasion, there is not one man in whose military talents people or soldiers can be said to have confidence. In fact, although loudly desiring war against the French, they have fully made up their minds to lose the first two or three battles. This state of mind is not encouraging to an ally, and therefore one cannot help viewing an alliance between England and Germany but with the utmost misgiving. Should it, however, come to pass, may it be an alliance of men, not subsidies. We may then have a repetition of Blenheim, of Ramilies, of Oudenarde, and of Malplaquet, instead of Austerlitz, of Wagram, of Jena, &c.

This may appear to Germans an English prejudice, but I think it will be found to be a striking historical fact that an army composed of English and Germans has never yet been defeated by the French. The massacre of Fontenoy can hardly be considered an exception. I am travelling out of my sphere, but all our conversation here is of wars, invasions, and military prowess, and one cannot avoid the general infection.\* The state of affairs is, indeed, serious enough; trade is at a stand-still; political reforms, literature, everything civilizing and progressive is forgotten in the universal expectation of war; complaints from all quarters of the country of low wages and dear provisions.

Next to the question of Savoy and the military reform, the Prussian press is occupied with the bill for the organization of the electoral circles in the eastern provinces of the kingdom. The tendency of this bill is to diminish the feudal privileges of the landed proprietors, who are to be placed on the same footing as the landholders in the western provinces, where these remnants of the middle ages have long since been abolished. It is not expected that this bill will pass the Upper Chamber, for the greater part of its members would be affected by it. The Upper Chamber continues inflexible in its opposition to all liberal measures of the Government, but without in the least disturbing the existence of the Cabinet. It is all quite a matter of course. The PRINCE REGENT and his Ministers were expected to be progressive, and the Upper Chamber obstructive, so the contending powers are maintained in the state of equilibrium desired by all parties except the nation. The REGENT is said to be very dissatisfied with the Feudalists, but the Feudalists appear to know better, or not to care about his anger. The President of this Chamber, on presenting lately a congratulatory address to the REGENT, besought his Highness to believe that the opposition offered by the Chamber to the measures of the Government was induced solely by a sincere desire to maintain the rights of the Sovereign, and to promote the welfare of the country.

The Committee of the Association of Bremen Shipowners, formed with the view to agitate for the abolition of the custom of capturing private property at sea during war, lately addressed a letter to Mr. CORDEN, at Cannes, requesting his aid in the attainment of their object. Mr. CORDEN has replied, as I hear, to the effect that he was about to return to England, and would use his best exertions to promote the aims of the association. Some of the ideas were new to him, he said. That may be, but they are not new to those who have read Dutch, French, and Danish dissertations upon the same subject. The association finds, however, opponents in this country. A pamphlet has just been published by a Mr. SCHWENMEYER, in which he endeavours to show that the abolition of the right to capture private vessels of the enemy, supposing always it were possible to coerce the will and curb the power of the nation that disregarded the abolition, would render the alliance of England of little value to a purely military nation like Prussia. This attempted agitation is only important as witnessing how deeply seated is the conviction of the near approach of a naval war.

The decision in the Federal Diet upon the question of the Hessian constitution has turned as was anticipated. The Prussian proposals have been rejected. The French and Russian journals represent this result as dangerous to the internal peace of Germany, hinting at the probability of a civil war. The wish is father to the thought. The Hessians, in my humble opinion, would have been but little benefited by a contrary decision. They have waited patiently for the restitution of their just rights so long; they can wait a little longer, in the firm faith that the restitution will be very soon more complete and more stable.

According to letters from Copenhagen, French diplomacy has been very active there of late. A treaty is said to exist, or is being negotiated, for certain eventualities. This would account for the very bold measures adopted by the Danish Government against the members of the Schleswig assembly.

## RECORD OF THE WEEK.

### HOME AND COLONIAL.

On Sunday, April 1, a fire occurred on the premises of a marine store dealer, situate at No. 2, Percival-place, Tottenham, and spread to four houses adjoining, the residents of which were burnt out, or nearly so, in the course of a few minutes.

Writing to the *Times* on Monday, Louis Blanc denies the statement made by Sir Robert Peel, that "the policy of aggrandisement and territorial aggression" pursued by Louis Buonaparte "is the revolutionary policy which was adopted in 1848, by M. de Lamartine and M. Louis Blanc." "War," says the latter writer, quoting from their proclamation, "was not the principle of the French Republic."

The University boat race, which came off on Saturday, March 31, was won by Cambridge.

The Union Steam Navigation Company's mail packet *Norman*, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, April 1. Her cargo, valued at £12,000, includes 289 bales of wool, 200 casks of wine, and ostrich feathers worth £2,000.

Much squabbling exists among the projectors of the Cape Town and Wellington Railway, and little progress has been made.

The Cape Parliament was further prorogued until March 21.

\* We trust to our readers recollecting that we do not adopt the opinions or principles of our correspondents, leaving them to the freest utterance, having full confidence in their sincerity.—Ed.



News from the Zambesi Missionary party, dated the 4th of October, states that they are in good health. There is no intelligence from Dr. Livingstone.

On Saturday, March 31, the transport *Havering*, of London, with Government stores from London for Hong Kong, was wrecked in Batter Bay, by Plymouth. No lives lost.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during the week ending March 31, was 2,914, of which 807 were new cases.

It is stated that forty commissioners from France are here in England, for the purpose of collecting details, with a view to assist the French Government in fixing contemplated specific duties.

The Roman Catholic papers report the secession from the Church of England, and connection with the Church of Rome, of the Rev. Charles John Pratt Forster, M.A., curate of Stoke Abbot, Dorsetshire, and chaplain to the Beaminster Union.

On Monday, April 2nd, the patrons and supporters of the General Theatrical Fund dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Buckstone, the honorary secretary, stated that the capital of the Theatrical Fund now amounted to £12,000; that during the last year eleven annuities of from £60 to £90 had been granted; besides which, the funeral expenses of three deceased members had been paid, and £250 had been voted towards the building of the Dramatic College.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening, in New Park Street, Chapel, for the purpose of hearing a statement as to the progress of the building fund, for the erection of the great metropolitan tabernacle for the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, now in progress. The contract for the building was £20,000, of which £4,000 had only yet been paid.

The Liverpool Burial Board have awarded prizes to Mr. C. D. Barry, of Liverpool, and W. Stokes and Mr. Wible, of London, for their plans for a new cemetery at Walton, near Liverpool, which is to cost £100,000, and to extend over one hundred acres.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, the grand jury returned a true bill against Eugenie Plummer for perjury, upon whose evidence the Rev. Mr. Hatch had been convicted of an offence of a particular character, and the case had since attracted a good deal of public attention.

The Registrar-General's Return states that the health of London is far from being in a satisfactory condition. The deaths, which were in the first week of March 1,397, have during the rest of the month shown a constant increase, and rose in the week that ended Saturday, 31st ult. to 1,708.

The favourite vocalist, Mademoiselle Victoire Balfé, has just been married at St. Petersburg to Sir John Finnes T. Crampton, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Russia. The bridegroom is in his 53rd year.

The St. George's-in-the-East riots, in consequence of the withdrawal of the police, are likely to be renewed. During the services last Sunday the congregation were very tumultuous, the rector being loudly hissed when he pronounced the benediction from the altar.

#### FOREIGN.

The intelligence from Vienna, March 31, is that the Austrian Cabinet has resolved to protest solemnly against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena to Piedmont. A note to this effect has been addressed to the Cabinet of Turin, April 1. Count Rechberg has communicated to M. Steiger, Chargé d'Affaires of Switzerland, the definitive reply of Austria to the protest against the annexation of Savoy, addressed by the Federal Council to the Great Powers. In reference to the annexation of Savoy, Austria declares that she could not abandon the passive attitude which her real interests demand in that affair. As regards the neutrality of Switzerland, Austria declares her readiness to join the Great Powers for the fulfilment of the legitimate wishes of Switzerland.

The French troops entered Nice on Sunday, April 1. The attitude of the population was cold. In the evening disturbances were suppressed.

Saturday, March 31.—The *Constitutionnel* has an article stating that the alliance of England and France is firmly connected with modern ideas and necessities, which, if ruptured, would be the signal for a struggle and for fresh troubles.

The *Patrie* states that the Savoyards have repulsed the 300 persons from Geneva who had arrived in a steamer with the intention of attacking Chablais and Faucigny.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday, April 1st, contains the following article of the Concordat, recalled by the Government, that no bull, brief, rescript, mandate, or other document from the Court of Rome can be received, published, printed, or otherwise put into execution without the authorization of the Government.

News from America to the 23rd ult. The *Fulton*, from Southampton, and the *Canada* from Liverpool, had arrived out. The Senate at Washington had reconsidered the treaty with Nicaragua; the treaty was expected to pass.

Latest news from Mexico. Miramon commenced the siege of Vera Cruz on the 5th of March, with 6,000 men and a strong siege train. An attack was made on the city on the 7th, but was repulsed.

The American sloop of war captured the steamers *General Miramon* and *Marquez*, off Vera Cruz, after refusing to show colours, and firing on the American flag.

The American Minister had been instructed to land a force at Vera Cruz, for the protection of American citizens.

The Sardinian Chambers were opened on Monday, April 2nd. The King of Sardinia delivered a speech, in which he recounts by

what means Lombardy and Central Italy became free, their gratitude to France; and in entering upon the new order of things, the principal object of the Italians must be the welfare of the people and the greatness of the country.

In reply to the request addressed by Switzerland to the powers who signed the treaty of Vienna, Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia have pronounced themselves in favour of the immediate assembling of a congress.

From Madrid, Tuesday, the news is that the revolutionary movement under General Ortega is suppressed, and that perfect tranquillity prevails everywhere. The Bank of Barcelona has offered 40,000,000 reals to the Government.

From Berne.—The National Council, by 106 votes against three, and the Council of State unanimously, have voted the extraordinary powers demanded by the Federal Council.

The following telegram was on April 4th received from India. Mr. Wilson explained in the Legislative Council his scheme for a convertible paper currency for all India on the 3rd of March. Notes of from five to one thousand rupees to be issued to the aggregate value of £5,000,000 sterling. Gold standard condemned.

The ship *Clifton Bell*, from London, with soldiers' families, arrived at Kurrachee on the 6th of March.

A despatch from Washington states that the seizure of the Mexican vessels has no connexion whatever with the present *imbroglio* in Mexico, and so the President will inform Congress if called upon. The United States Government will, however, demand of Spain whether these vessels were fitted out at Havannah for the purpose of interfering with their commerce.

From New Orleans, March 23, it was reported that Miramon had abandoned the siege of Vera Cruz, deserted his army, and taken refuge on board the French fleet.

In reference to the United States' relations with Japan, Consul-General Harris, writing from Yeddo to the Secretary of State, says that American affairs there are in an unsatisfactory condition. Lord Elgin had requested the Japanese to send an Ambassador direct to England, but they evaded the application, giving the United States the preference.

Her Majesty's ship *Roebuck* has been cruising outside, testing the Japanese coal, and trying to find out where the principal mines are in the vicinity of Nagasaki; she proceeded to Yeddo direct to try to obtain permission from the Emperor to see the mines. An engineer who is on board her states that there must be splendid coal in the country, if they will only allow of the aid of a little science in working it.

The money market at New York was without change, the tendency being to increased ease. Money was freely offered to the brokers at 5 per cent., and at the discount houses the complaint was of a scarcity of paper.

From Melbourne, February 17.—In Parliament the Land Bill is progressing. The Government has agreed to the alteration in the mail route, on the condition of other colonies sharing the expenses. A great fire had broken out at Creswick. The gold receipts had decreased 30,000 ounces, as compared with the same period last year.

At Sydney, the Parliament met on the 24th of January. An increased subsidy for the alteration of the mail route has been refused. Great floods have caused the destruction of a large amount of property.

#### ENTERTAINMENTS.

MR. GYE was not far behind the new lessee of the rival opera house in issuing the programme of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, which, it will be seen, is an interesting and a strong one as regards the celebrity of the artists named, if not in musical novelties. First on the list of the former is La Grisi, who, says rumour, may still claim her ancient place on the top step of operatic "star-terraces," while Mario leads the host of male voices. Of last year's *prime donne*, we are to have Madame Penco and Miolan-Carvalho, both Parisian favourites, of whom the former takes the *Gilda* in Verdi's "Rigoletto," *Lady Henrietta* in "Martha," and *Ninetta* in "La Gazza Ladra;" while the latter, who will take *Dinorah*, *Rosina*, *Amina*, and *Zerlina*, must be fresh in the memory of opera goers as our first exponent of the first of those characters. Then for Madlle. Rosa Csillag, from the Grand Opera of Vienna, a vast success is predicated as *Fides* in Meyerbeer's "Prophète" (with Tamberlik as *Jean de Leyden*), and as *Leonora* in "Fidelio." Among the gentlemen are Signori Luchesi, Neri, Baraldi (one of last year's tenors), Gardoni, Tamberlik, Ronconi, Zelger, Graziani, Monsieur Faure (from the Opera Comique), *cum multis aliis*. Madame Zina Richard is principal *démoussée*. The band and chorus of the Royal Opera remain under Signor Costa's direction, and Mr. Augustus Harris, lately of the Princess's Theatre, is, as of old, stage manager. The only new work at present promised is the French operetta for Madame Miolan and Signor Ronconi, called "Le Nozze di Gianetta." The "Stradella" of Flotow will be given for the first time on the Anglo-Italian stage. The "Matrimonio Segreto" of Cimarosa, and Herold's "Zampa" are to be revived, the former after an eight years' repose. All the stock operas are to be presented during the season, and four grand concerts (two morning and two evening) will also take place in the NEW FLORAL HALL. At one of them will be produced, for the first time in this country, illustrated with costume, scenery, and decoration, Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice," a work imperishably associated with that great German composer's renown in the minds of both German and English amateurs. We have small doubt that the director has other novelties in store, which a perhaps prudent reticence induces him to refrain from naming just at present. But, even without them, the subscribers may look for ample satisfaction from the present promises. The "Fidelio," with such a band and chorus, and the "Prophète" and "Huguenots," with these and the grand scenic

capabilities of Covent Garden to support them, are enough, to our modest thinking, to furnish forth a season, without mentioning "Giovanni," "The Barber," "Fra Diavolo," and a score of other old favourites. Our readers may be assured that "Dinorah" and "Lurline" are not written in a day or a year. None such have come within Mr. Gye's reach since the termination of last season, or he would have secured them.

The CRYSTAL PALACE direction have not, as we hinted in our last, been behind the rest of the London amusement caterers in their doings and preparations for the season. The concert on Saturday, the hideous weather notwithstanding, was well attended. Spontini's overture to *Olympia* was the opening piece, and was as highly appreciated as well performed. This was followed by interesting solos by Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Madame Catherine Hayes, Mr. Santley and Miss Palmer. After these, Mr. Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen," our opinion of which our readers must know by heart, now held the tasteful audience fairly spell-bound, and now warmed them to the warmest demonstrations of pleasure. For a single shilling per concert have the lieges during Passion Week been able to enjoy the strains of the fascinating Piccolomini, whom, but a few years ago, we remember being rudely received on the stage of the opera house at Bologna by her countrymen. A few Britons had then the privilege and the discernment for three nights running of stemming the tide of Italian disapprobation, and now Great Britain would seem the adopted home of the fair songstress, whose performances daily attract a crowd of listeners that never departs disappointed. The volunteers, again, who on Saturdays delight themselves and the frequenters of the Palace by their promenades, bid fair to be a standing summer attraction. Nor may we suppress a rumour that has reached us, that the public-spirited members of the board of management have succeeded in prevailing upon the body to incorporate with their scheme certain carefully-planned educational features of considerable value, of which the details will, we believe, be shortly made public.

The seventeenth of the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS at St. James's Hall was notable for the playing by Mr. Benedict in Mozart's fantasia in C minor, and for Mr. Sims Reeves' superb singing in Beethoven's "Beauteous Daughter of the Starry Race," and "Adelaide." For the latter treat we were indebted to a delay in the appearance of another popular artist, whom, on account of the delight we so experienced, we heartily pardoned for his temporary absence. The Concert, on Monday, bids fair to be the most truly "popular" of the season. The whole of the compositions to be played or sung being by English masters. Bishop, Macfarren, Mellon, Wallace, Osborne, Barnett, T. W. Davison, are among the latter; and the artists named, are Mr. Sims Reeves, the London Glee and Madrigal Union, Mr. Santley, for vocalists; with Sainston Rees, Doyle, Piatti, and Lindsay Sloper, as instrumentalists.

The HOWARD PAUL entertainment is open again at St. James's Hall. The novelty of the season is a burlesque serenade of infinite comicality, and very well delivered by Mr. Paul, in his sketch of "Staley Mildew." The lady still astonishes by her "living photograph" of the great tenor, and still delights by her greatest "creation," *Molly Doolan*, the Irish nurse. We linger lovingly about this gem of the green isle. We believe she must have nursed ourselves years ago. We have a dim impression of such a cap, and such a straggling elf-lock; but, certainly, never of such a face beneath it. Admirers of acting seek this little entertainment for a sensation! Watch *Molly* as she rocks herself on her chair, idly plucks the swans-down from the infant's robe, puffs it into air, and follows it with vacant eye. Then watch the "lovelight" gradually breaking over her features, and heralding the joyous laugh that follows. But we have no space for further analysis, so let us stop where we are, with the oft-repeated assurance that this is still to our thinking the never-tiring feature of an otherwise most pleasing entertainment.

The LYCEUM THEATRE was closed on Saturday last, with an address spoken by Madame Celeste, who announced her intention of re-opening in October. Meanwhile, Mr. William Brough and Mr. Edmund Falconer have secured it for a while from Easter Monday. On that night the thousands who were disappointed of places to witness the Savage Club performances may have the consolation of seeing the now famous joint stock extravaganza of "The Forty Thieves." This has been a good deal altered, and, where possible, improved. The cast will comprise Mr. Emery, Miss Clara St. Casse, and Miss Lydia Thompson, these two young ladies having left the company at the St. James's. The burlesque will be followed by a new comedietta, called "The Next of Kin."

The dramatic performances at Sadler's Wells Theatre having ended for the summer recess, the PRINCESS'S manager has arranged with Mr. Phelps to appear there on Easter Monday in one of his very best characters, *Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant*, in "The Man of the World," with a burlesque on "La Sylphide," by Mr. William Brough.

At the STRAND we are to have for Easter piece a burlesque on the drama of our childhood *par excellence*, "The Miller and his Men," written by Messrs. Talfourd and Byron. The latter author supplies Mr. Buckstone, at the HAYMARKET, with a comicality on the subject of the Moors in Spain, entitled, we believe, "The Pilgrim of Love;" while for the St. James's, Mr. Leicester Buckingham has done a desecration of "Lucrezia Borgia." Never were the comic writers and the comic actors and the singing actresses so busy. The ADELPHI revives "The Fair One with the Golden Locks." At the OLYMPIC, the bill needed no fresh attraction, and will offer none. When we have mentioned DRURY LANE, at which Doctor Pech (of the St. James's Hall Concerts) and an opera company present "Maritana," Wallace's still acknowledged masterpiece (as far as regards vocal *morceaux*) on Easter Monday, we shall have gone the round of the West End theatres. For the first time for many years every one of them will be open in Easter week. Prosperity to their managers!

#### PARLIAMENT.

EARL GRAY, on Friday last, moved for an account of the estimates for the Chinese war, with the view of laying his strong objections to hostilities with China before the House. The Duke of SOMERSET said the humiliation inflicted on us at Pehoi must be atoned. The Earl of MALMESBURY considered that Mr. BRUCE had been too precipitate. The Earl of ELGIN warmly denied that this was correct. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH was opposed to any war which had a monetary purpose

in view. The *pro forma* motion was then withdrawn. Saturday, very much to the annoyance of sundry legislators, was made a day of business. The Income Tax Bill was introduced, and the Stamp Duties Bill also. The Royal assent was given to various Bills. The revision of the Liturgy question is to be brought forward by Lord EUBURY after Easter. Certain Irish Electoral returns were moved for by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, no doubt with reference to the new Reform Bill. Lord MONTEAGLE took occasion to animadvert on one of the changes in the new Bill which gave Irish peers the privilege of being elected for constituencies. In reply to a question relative to the ultimate destination of Smithfield, the Duke of NEWCASTLE said the Corporation of London had a Bill before Parliament for the purpose of converting Smithfield into a dead meat market, a proposition which Government did not regard with disfavour. The Stamp Duties' Bill and the Income Tax Bill passed, it being understood that the discussion should take place after Easter. A considerable number of Bills received the Royal assent on Tuesday, and their lordships adjourned for the Easter holidays.

A lively hour was passed in the House of Commons on Friday by the Members in listening to the sparkling discussion and somewhat disjointed speech of Sir R. PEEL on the Savoy and Switzerland questions. The Hon. Baronet made a sharp attack on Mr. BRIGHT for his un-English sentiments and policy, and after detailing the circumstances connected with the political question, with which the public are fully familiar, concluded by asking Parliament to give a vigorous protest against the French Emperor's proceeding. The appeal was thoroughly abortive, as no reply was given by any member on either side of the House to the Hon. Baronet's speech. The Budget was then further discussed. Col. DUNNE attempted, without success, to get the 10d. reduced to 9d., and Mr. W. WILLIAMS, on his amendment to exempt all incomes below £150 a year from the tax, was defeated by 174 to 24. The legalization of time bargains was deferred, in consequence of objections raised by Mr. BENTINCK and Mr. E. JAMES. It was agreed that a separate Bill on the subject should be brought in. Lord J. RUSSELL announced that the discussion on the Reform Bill would recommence on the 20th April, and he hoped would go on continuously until the Bill passed.—To expedite public business the House met on Saturday, and passed the Income Tax Bill, not however without a protest from Mr. HENLEY, who complained of the mode in which the Bill had been hurried through committee. The Stamp Duties Bill was recommitted, with the view of striking out a particular clause which Sir H. CAIRNS showed involved an informality. The Bill to legalize Stock Exchange Gambling, or rather a Bill to repeal Sir J. BARNARD'S Act, was introduced, and the second reading was fixed for the 19th April. Her Majesty's answer to the address relative to the navigation laws of France was brought up; it was to the effect that negotiations would be entered upon with the Emperor of the French, with a view to the abrogation of discriminating duties levied on vessels and cargoes entering the ports of each nation. The annexation of Savoy question received new interest from a statement made on Monday by Lord J. RUSSELL, the substance of which was that though the annexation of Savoy would not be formally protested against, yet the question of the neutralised portions of the territory would be kept wholly distinct. Government had no objection to go into congress, and his belief was that propositions would be made which would not only be satisfactory to Switzerland but to the powers of Europe. Considerable discussion occurred as to the appointment of the business of the House, the object of which was to appropriate Thursdays, the members' day, to Government business; the question was determined in favour of Government by two divisions, the latter of which gave a majority of 25. In reply to Mr. P. HENNESSEY, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Government had advised her Majesty to recognise the annexation of Bologna, Tuscany, Modena, &c., to the kingdom of Sardinia. The House then went into committee on the Customs' Acts, and the various penny taxes on trade packages, after much debate, were sanctioned. The Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses Bill, as might be expected, met with a sustained opposition from the combined strength of the teetotal, the brewer, the licensed victualler, and the distiller interests. The debate came to no result, it having, by consent, been adjourned.—On Tuesday Sir J. PAKINGTON drew attention to the mode in which the rental of houses for the kingdom had been ascertained. He believed the mode was so unsuitable and delusive that it would be found very materially to alter the intended character of the constituency under the new Reform Bill. Mr. VILLIERS defended the returns as accurate and reliable. Mr. E. JAMES believed the returns were neither one nor the other. His opinion was that instead of 217,000 additional votes, the returns would increase the constituencies by 500,000 voters. A good deal of discussion took place, but the question, when dropped, was left much in the same condition as when it was raised. The House adjourned for the holidays to the 16th April.

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of Louis XVI. without appeal or remand; was  
named President of the Jacobins' Club. He was im-  
plicated in the conspiracy of Babeuf, his arrest decreed  
(1794), but was afterwards amnestied. By a decree of  
the Directory (1795), was named ambassador to the  
Cisalpine Republic, then to the Court of Holland, and  
lastly, Minister of Police. He gave his support to the  
nomination of Buonaparte to the Empire, and obtained  
in 1809 the Ministry of the Interior. But in 1810  
Napoleon took him away from his functions, and  
appointed him Governor of Rome. After the campaign  
of Moscow he was nominated Governor of the Illyrian  
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